"P & O"
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,220—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HORSE'S FOOD,
Mixed, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th April
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	on 15th April, 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5085	in May. 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,160	" 697-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced rates.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	22nd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. 'SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

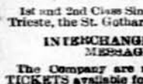
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Building, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACEEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahlomerah, and Busreh, in the forenoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

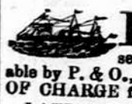
FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,099 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th April 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED for the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY, a thoroughly trained and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER of good general education, able to train up students in Mechanical Engineering, theoretical and practical. One who has had modern workshop practice, combined with theoretical training in the workshops of a Technical Institute, preferred. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600. Apply sending copies (only) of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 31st May, 1901.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

PHŒNIX CHEROOTS & INDIAN CIGARS.

(THE "PHŒNIX" BAND).

Manufactured expressly for TREACHER & Co., LD., from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

		Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot Shape, without straw	per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot Shape, with straw	per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot Shape, with straw	per box of 100	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAHS, Cigar Shape	per box of 100	2 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS, Torpedo Shape	per box of 50	1 12
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS, Barrels		1 12
JAVA GEMS, No. 1	per box of 100	3 8
" " " 2	" "	3 0
" " " 3	" "	2 12
" NOBLES	" "	3 0

We undertake to deliver parcels of Celebrated Trichinopoly and Java Cheroots to any address in the United Kingdom free of all expense, at the following rates:—

	1,000 Rs. a.	500 Rs. a.	100 Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES	112 0	58 0	12 8
TREACHER'S DAWSONS	112 0	64 0	14 8
TREACHER'S THOMSONS	134 0	70 0	15 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAHS	113 0	59 0	13 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S JAVAS, No. 1	150 0	78 0	16 8
TREACHER'S " " 2	136 0	71 0	15 0
TREACHER'S " " 3	110 0	58 0	12 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
2	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS.

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

PRICE LIST OF

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs. A.
ROYAL	per 100	4 12	ROYAL	per 100	3 12
EXTRA	"	3 12	EXTRA	"	3 0
IMPERIAL	"	2 12	IMPERIAL	"	2 8
EXTRA FINE			FINE	"	2 4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2 12	PRINCESS	"	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.

MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

15TH, 16TH, 18TH & 19TH APRIL, 1901.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

IN 4 ACTS—BY

WILSON BARRETT.

CHARACTERS:

Marcus Superbus	(Prefect of Rome)...	Mr George Crofton.
Nero	(Emperor of Rome)	Mr George Arnold.
Tigellinus		Mr Frank Duncan.
Licinius	(Aedile)	Mr Wilfred Hutchins.
Glabrio		Mr Peter Lowe.
Philodemus		Mr J Hobday.
Favius	Christians	Mr Alfred George.
Titus	Christians	Mr T Warwick.
Meleo	Christians	Mr Cyril Hyde.
Stephanus	Christians	Mrs GeorgeCrofton
Viturius	(Captain of the Guard)	Mr O S Piper.
Strabo	(Spies	Mr Thomas George
Servilius	(Spies	Mr David Robertson.
Poppaea	(Empress of Rome)..	Miss Myrene Muriel.
Dacia		Miss Rose Blair.
Berenice		Miss Daisy Blair.
Acaria		Miss A Vernon.
Cyrene		Miss M Onslow.
Dancer		Miss E Onslow.
Zona	(A Slave)	Miss Jessie Mudie.
Mercia		Mlle. Vivianne Dagmar.

MONDAY, 22ND AND TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL.

THE MUSICAL COMEDY

THE

GAY PARISIENNE.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR

IN HER WONDERFUL

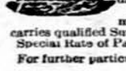
SERPENTINE DANCE.

WITH BEAUTIFUL LIME-LIGHT EFFECTS.

Prices of Admission: Rs. 4, 2, 2 and 1.

Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.



THE S. S. "ARABIA" of 3344 Tons, WILL SAIL for HAVRE direct, about the 20th April.

She has Excellent First Class accommodation in three berthed Cabins and carries qualified Surgeons and Stewardess.

Special Rate of Passage.

For further particulars apply to

AGENTS:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.

Fort, Bombay.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. ANNAM, from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the VICTORIA DOCK No. 6. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

NOTICE.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR the Public Convenience a TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been OPENED in the IGATPURI (Nasik District) P.O. OFFICE. The working hours will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Officer in Charge of Telegraphs,
Bombay Sub-Division.

Bombay, 9th April, 1901.

NOTICE.

Re-Estate of PALLONJI FRAMJI MEHTA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Indian succession Act, 1865, and the Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866. Notice is hereby given that all Persons being or CLAIMING to be CREDITORS on the Estate of the deceased above named who died at Bombay on or about the 14th day of October, 1900, and Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was on the 16th day of February, 1901, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Hatai widow, HORMUSJI PALLONJI MEHTA and MUNCHERJI PALLONJI MEHTA the executors named therein are hereby required to send in particulars in writing of their claims to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company, Solicitors for the said Executors at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof and that at the expiration of such period the said Executors will proceed in due course of administration to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received as aforesaid and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose debt or claim no such notice shall have been received and notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby called upon forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to the said Messrs Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Company or to the said Executors.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1901.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for the said Executors.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited

---

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Dr. Jugmohundass Chhabildas, merchant, and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Shamsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker, and under the power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee, by an indenture of mortgage of the 6th July, 1899, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1901, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the properties herein under described as Lot Nos. 1 and 2 at 4 P.M., and under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Halimi and Dr. Jugmohundass Chhabildas, Merchant, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sumsoodin Hajee Penker, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by Indentures of mortgage, dated 1st February, 1894, 8th May, 1895, and 6th July, 1899, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the properties herein under described as lots Nos. 3 and 4 on Friday, the 26th day of April, 1901, at 4 P.M.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of fazendari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the wadi known as Ghargote at Mahim, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards, assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 453, Street No. 5165, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the north by the house of Mali Bhima, and on the south by a public passage, and which land and premises are in the occupation of the said Shamsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of fazendari land, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, situate in the wadi known as Ganawadi in Lohar Chawl at Mahim, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, and bearing assessment No. 50, and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 507, Street No. 128, and containing by admeasurement 178 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage and the house of Memon Haji Mahomed Khan, on the west by an open piece of ground, on the north by an open piece of ground containing a well, and on the south by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Shamsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of land or cart called "Dhulwada," situate at Upper Mahim Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,622 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1417, old Survey No. 1-161 new Survey No. 1-161, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 5589, Street No. 65, together with the bungalow and huts standing thereon, respectively assessed by the assessment under Ward Nos. 5590 and 5591, and Street Nos. 66 and 68, and which premises are bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by a passage and partly by the cart Wanta, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Bheoo Muddanji.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece of land or cart called Punch Karda cart, situate at Mahim Agar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 3,712 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 487, new No. 4317, old Survey No. 876, and new Survey, No 1718, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 339 and Street No. 583, and which said premises are bounded on the east partly by the property of Parsee Jamsetjee, on the west and south by the property of Withal Rowloo, and on the north by the property of Balaji Moolker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Magaulal and Johangir, 28 Medows Street, attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th April, 1901. Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI FEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

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CAMERAS both HAND and STAND, to suit all. Catalogue on receipt of 5 As.—BABAJEE SAKHARAM, opposite G. Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—For the Season, at LANOWLI, Spacious BUNGLOW, Six Bed Rooms, 1 big Hall and Verandah, Stables and out-houses. SPLENDID FRESH SPRING WATER in the Compound. Splendid Views, from Verandah. Apply "M." care of this paper.

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TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

A SQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—Soft Matt Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, all Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-2.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. H. McCann's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Organ, Carriages, Horse, Garden, &c., at Maria Hill, Mazagon, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

A YOUNG LADY is open to engagement as NURSERY GOVERNESS or as NURSE to one child out of arms. Up-country preferred. Good Testimonials. Apply "P" care of this paper.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA DAIRY, Falkland Road, SUPPLY FRESH BUTTER in any quantity at Moderate charges. Medal Awarded for excellence and purity at the Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

MANGOES! Fine MANGOES BOMBAY, Rs. 15 and APPLES AMERICAN Rs. 12 per 100, Cash or V. P.:—TUKINA and Co. Bharkot, near Khara Kua.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

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TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

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THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, containing High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	21 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

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ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

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SHOW

INCREASED BUSINESS

AND

LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,600,000.

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ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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(LONDON).

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C.P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELALL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	16
With Cure 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Re. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from Bombay, Captain J. J. EFFORD HOLDS MY POWER of ATTORNEY and will act for me in the capacity of Marine Surveyor, and Surveyor to the British Corporation.

J. B. MACFADYEN,

5th April, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p. m. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April, 1901, for the supply of :

500 Tons of Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak Logs—150 tons should be not less than 38" x 13" x 13" delivery to be completed not later than the second week in June, 1901.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,

General Storekeeper's office, Parel, 25th March, 1901.

ESTATE CYRIL GEORGE DODGSON, I. C. S. DECEASED.

PURSUANT to section 42 Act XXVII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late CYRIL GEORGE DODGSON, I.C.S., who died at Mhasa, in Satara District, on 16th January, 1901, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Mr. R. KNIGHT, I. C. S. are requested to send in the same on or before 1st June 1901, to the said Mr. R. KNIGHT, Satara, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

R. KNIGHT, I. C. S.,
Administrator to Estate.

Satara, 26th March, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Sel'tand Co-Secretaries.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. |

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :

10, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND...	,,	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

2 - per cent. Consols	£ 95 3-16 =	unchg'd.
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 =	1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£103 =	unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 13-16 =	plus 3-16
Bar Silver in London	27 1-16 =	,, 1-8
,, at New York	59 1-8 =	,, 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17 =	1-2
,, In New York	4·87 =	7-8 unchg'd.
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. =	,,
,, Short London Bills	3 5-8 p. c. =	,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 p. c. =	,,

Arrivals.—Othelo, Horndale, Maria Theresa D. Baldeino and Hespania.

Wheat.—White Karachi June July sellers. 28·3 =—3d.

Red ,, ,, ,, 27·9 =—3d.

Afloat for U. K. 8,550,000 grs.
Rapeseed—Tone firmer.
Linseed—Tone strong.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady this morning at yesterday's rates, and there has been no change during the day. There is a good inquiry for wire at 1s. 3 15-16.d but it cannot be obtained. A few Bills were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. April delivery. We close quiet at the following rates :—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do Francs	169 3-4
10 days Japan	148
Do Hongkong	141
Do Shanghai	197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Market opened this morning at Rs. 96 3-8 for cash and settlement, and during the day declined to Rs. 96 3-16, at which rate there were buyers at the close.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and unchanged at previous quotations.

FREIGHT.

The market has been steady to-day, with very little business put through. Cargo for Hamburg has been booked in the Rudelsburg at 17s. 6d., and for Genoa in the Borneo at 17s. Sellers are asking 16s. for seeds and 16s. 6d. for cotton for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre, but buyers are not keen to do business at present.

COALS.

The market has been steady with sellers holding for higher rates, and in consequence very little business has been done.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT.—Has been steady with little doing. We quote White Delhi, Rs. 4-5-6.

LINSEED.—Firm at Rs. 8-4 ready and Rs. 8 5 to Rs. 8-5-6, April-May delivery.

RAPESEED.—Steady with a good demand at Rs. 5-15 for Brown Delhi and Rs. 5-14 for Brown Cawnpore. We quote Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 6-8, and Yellow Guterat Rs. 7-7 to Rs. 7-8.

POPPYSEED.—Unchanged at Rs. 7-14 for ready and Rs. 7-9-6 for May.

CASTORSEED.—Dull. We quote Rs. 32-12.

GINGELLYSEED.—Firm. There is very little doing and rates are unchanged. There is little or no stock.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales ; sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 17,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32—1-8. Arrivals closed dull.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	19,000 bales.
Do. last year	11,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	18,000 ,,
Do. Continent	7,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 5-16—1-16.
Futures month of July	7·85 plus 1
Do. of October	7·27 plus 3

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, the 9th April, 1901.

Cotton	9,536 bales.
Wheat	5,935 cwts.
Linseed	8,730 ,,
Rapeseed	35,857 ,,
Gingellyseed	4,056 ,,
Poppyseed	1,299 ,,
Groundnuts	349 ,,
Castorseed	10,097 ,,
Rice	26,168 ,,
Myrabolams	1,772 ,,

COTTON.

Notwithstanding the decline advised from Liverpool yesterday our market opened steady, and although the inquiry has been small, prices have been well maintained. There is a fair inquiry for Broach cotton, but sellers are rare. In suttas there has been almost nothing doing, chiefly owing to speculators being almost all in the Bull side, and rates have in consequence advanced 1 to 2 rupees. At Colaba Mills bought about 2,000 bales, and firms 2 or 300 bales.

	Rs.	
Bengals, fully good	144	
,, fine	156	
Khandeish, fully good	156	
Belatti, fully good	156	
,, fine	163	
Oomra, good stapled fully good	178	
,, fine	185	
Broach, good	198	
,, fine	210	
Bhownugger, good	165	May
,, fully good	189	,,
,, fine	198	,,
Sawgloned Dharwar, good	189	,,
Westerns, good	182	,,

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool correspondents review their market, on 21st ultimo as below :—" During the week, prices have lost 16 points for near, and 13 for distant positions. We consider the decline of the last few days due to three great causes :—1 There has been for many months an enormous bill interest in this market. Ever since September, and October, this bill interest has increased. A great part of this long interest was at very high prices, and when New York was under violent bear manipulation, and reacted on this market, these bills got frightened, and sold out with very heavy losses. 2 Another cause is the immense undoing of straddles. Last year, all the jobbers here made a good deal of money by buying near and selling distant positions. They have repeated the operation this year to a much larger extent and have been wrong. The near positions have gone down much more than distant ones. Lately, the jobbers have been trying to reverse their position, having, of course, lost a great deal of money. 3. Importers, during the first two or three months of the season, bought cotton in America, on a much higher basis with reference to futures than they have been able to obtain lately, and now bills are becoming due, and bankers are pressing them to realise, at any rate, part of their holdings. These three causes, leading to financial weakness, have contributed to the very big drop in cotton during the last few days, and the drop is accelerated by the unsatisfatory news from the Transvaal, and from the Far East. The decline however has done one good thing. Prices were too high, and were restricting consumption. The drop we have experienced since December, amounting to 7·84 for near months, has made the position even so much healthier, and has put the trade of the world in a better position. Raw material is cheaper, and yarns have not followed suit in anytheng like the same proportion.'

2. " We know for a fact that Manchester spinners can buy spot cotton, and sell yarns at the same time, with a fair profit ; this is always a sound state of affairs. The consumption will be gradually stimulated by this drop, and a great many mills, who have partly adopted short time will soon resume full working hours, and then eventually, the statistical strength, which was overshadowed by the high price will now come to the front. With an increase of consumption and a crop of 10 mills which by the by would not be large enough to go round, there will, sooner or later, be a considerable advance. The spinners in Lancashire have made very large contracts on the basis of good middling and fully good middling at an average of 15,121 points over futures ; and where all the good cotton is to come from we cannot imagine. They have covered themselves with futures, it is true, but when the time comes for either receiving the futures or exchanging for actual cotton, they may find that there will be a great scarcity of the grades, which they will require for their consumption. The low cotton will not help them ; they cannot alter their machinery in time ; they have made their contracts and will have to buy cotton, consequently there may be scarcity, and high prices for good qualities, which will again affect futures. Taking it as a whole, the present prices are almost safe, and we recommend our friends to buy something, and buy more, should the market go lower under the manipulation, which does not seem to have said its last word."

Double Options :	May, June	18	points.
,, ,,	June July	21	,,
,, ,,	July Aug.	26	,,
,, ,,	Aug. Sep.	28	,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 2·51m., 3·37s. Low water, 8·57m., 10·9s.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
First meeting of New Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Bunder 6 to 8 p.m.
Music at the Band Stand 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

FAIR.—The annual Karelwady fair will be held to-day (Thursday) and will last for five days.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The next meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the University Library on Friday, the 19th instant, at 5-15 p. m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,423, the daily average being 174. The total of new patients was 757.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe via Karachi, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Franz Ferdinand will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 15th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched. Mails for Karachi and Sind will also be closed at the same time for despatch by the above steamer.

COLLAPSE OF A SHED.—On Monday morning, a temporary shed belonging to the Improvement Trust on the Moreland Road, suddenly collapsed on account of, it is stated, its being out of plumb. Three persons named Lingap Balapa, Hirchund Kenai and Kondibai, (woman) who were at the time of the accident, working in it were injured. They were all removed to the J. J. Hospital where Linga and Kondibai were detained for treatment, while Hirchund was allowed to go home after treatment.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—The band will play the following programme from 6 to 8 p.m. this evening :—

March	Le Lion de St. Mare	G Fabiani
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Valse	Toreador	Boyle
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi
March	The German Patrol	Ellenberg
Valse	Blue Danube	Strauss
Selection	San Toy	S Jones
Galop	Harum Scarum	J Cassadi

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m,

March	Under the banner of Victory	Von Blon.
Overture	Flotte Buische	Suppe.
Selection	Il Trovatory	Verdi.
Valse	Sourire D'Avril	Depret.
Song (Euphonion Solo)	Adieu Marie	Adams.
Polka	Mein Roschen	Anger.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A LECTURE ON ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION.—At the Framji Cowasji Institute, last night, a large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen assembled to hear a lecture by Professor Jackson, of Columbia University, on "Zoroaster and the Sacred Books of the Parsees." Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., presided. The lecturer briefly reviewed the Avesta literature as it now stood and recited some beautiful passages from some of the Yashts. He then traced the life of Zoroaster through its different stages and asked the students of Zoroastrian religion to look to Afghanistan and Bactria for further researches into the old Iranian literature.

INJURED IN A SMITHY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Parsoo Khundoo, a Hindu, aged about thirty-three years. The deceased was in the employ of a blacksmith and worked with his master in his smithy at Walpakady, Mazagon. About three weeks ago, he and his master were joining together the ends of a weel tyre, when a small piece of heated iron fell on the top of his left instep, causing a slight burn thereon. Deceased took no notice of the injury and continued to attend to his work until about a week ago when tetanus set in. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Rowla Sadooba, a Hindu labourer, aged about sixty years. On Monday last deceased and several other labourers were at work in a warehouse at Argyle Road, feeding cleaning machines with seeds from bags. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon, while the labourers were thus engaged, a number of bags of seeds from the top of a tier, gave way and some of them fell on the deceased, knocking him down. Rowla was extricated and conveyed to the hospital, where on examination, it was ascertained that the man had sustained a fracture of the left thigh and was bleeding from his nose, but there were no marks of injuries visible on the head or face. Deceased never recovered and died next day, death being due to the shock consequent on the fractured limb. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

DASTOOR KAIKHOSRU JAMASPJEE.—A largely attended meeting of Parsee ladies and gentlemen was held at the Anjuman fire-temple at Doole-Talao, on Monday evening, to present addresses of congratulation to Dastoor Kaikhosru Jamaspjee Jamaspasana, the high priest of the fire-temple, on his being nominated a Justice of the Peace. Shanms-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody was called to the chair. Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, Honorary Secretary, read the address to be presented to the Dastoor from the "Society for Preserving the Original Zoroastrian Religion and Ritual" of which the Dastoor is the president. Mr. [illegible] after reading the address, enclosed it in an [illegible] silver casket, which the chairman presented to the Dastoor. Another address signed by a number of Bhagaria priests, [illegible] presented to Dastoor Kaikhosru. The chair[illegible] making the presentations, congratulated the [illegible]or on the honour conferred upon him and spoke at some length of the obligations and responsibilities of a Justice of the Peace. Dastoor Kaikhosru having tendered his acknowledgments for the honour done him, Mr. Shapurjee Katrak proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with much enthusiasm. The chairman and the Dastoor were garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers, and the proceedings terminated.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S VISIT TO DHARWAR.

THE Municipality of Dharwar stirred themselves to accord a suitable reception to Lord Northcote on the occasion of his visit, and the old Industrial School, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, wore a festive aspect on Saturday. His Excellency arrived on Friday evening from Alnavar station which he reached by road from Karwar. The train was due at 5-5 p.m. but it steamed in 12 minutes before time, the result being that several of the officials had not put in an appearance when the train arrived. After a few minutes the Governor and Railway officials turned up, prominent among whom were observed Mr. Gibbs, Collector, Mr. Walker, Judge, Mr. Philips, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Mr. Wadinger, Divisional Forest Officer and other Government officials, whilst the Railway was represented by Mr. Anderson, Chief Engineer, Mr. Lindsay, Traffic Manager, Mr. Stuart Deputy Traffic Manager, Mr. Acres, Assistant Traffic Manager, Mr. E. A. Wood, Assistant Auditor, Mr. Kennedy, Assistant Engineer, Mr. Warden, Superintendent of Police, and others. The Municipality was represented by Mr. Karlodikar and other native gentlemen. A guard of honour was furnished by the District Government Police through whose lines the Governor walked up to his carriage when he was driven to the Collector's bungalow where he stayed. On Saturday morning he inspected the Civil hospital, &c., and expressed himself satisfied with what he saw. In the evening of the same day an address was presented to the Governor by the Municipality in the Industrial School at 5 p.m. An arch was erected near the school and the place presented a gay appearance bedecked with bunting. The Governor arrived shortly before the appointed time and was received by Mr. Karandikar and other native officials.

THE FIRE ON THE CLYDE.

SUPERINTENDENT H. INGRAM of the Dock Police has submitted the following report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire on board the Clyde :—"On the 8th instant, at 10-30 a.m., a fire broke out on board the P. & O. Company's steam ship Clyde (No. 5 berth, Victoria Dock). It was got under by the ship's company and the dock fire bridgade. It was caused by an open cocoanut oil lamp, used by plumbers, in a cabin on the port side of the ship, being accidentally knocked over into a pot of molten solder. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 7,500.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.

IMPERATOR VS. KAKA MALABARI.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. W. Webb, late Second Presidency Magistrate, who, in January last, convicted the accused of being an habitual thief, and ordered him to find two sureties in Rs. 100 each for future good conduct, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for twelve months unless sureties are in the meanwhile furnished.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the application, said : The magistrate's proceedings were so incomplete that we must reverse his order and leave it to the police to take further action if deemed necessary ; and if so, the proceedings of the magistrate should be complete and according to law. By section 117, Criminal Procedure Code, it is provided that in such a case as the present, the magistrate shall proceed to enquire into the truth of the information upon which action has been taken, and to take further evidence as may appear necessary. What the magistrate did was to call upon the accused to show cause why he should not furnish sureties for his good conduct. The accused said he could furnish no sureties and show no cause, as "I am of bad character and have been to jail." Then according to the magistrate's record, "the evidence of Musa was taken in accused's presence," and accused, having admitted his previous bad character and incarceration, was called on to furnish sureties. The magistrate has now explained that the deposition of Musa Kaka was not taken down in writing, because the accused admitted the truth of the charges brought against him ; and with regard to the fact that the registers of previous convictions were in the name of Ibrahim Hajee Husein, the magistrate states that it was explained to him that the accused Kaka Malabary has been previously convicted under the name of Ibrahim Hajee Husein. But accused's admission to this effect or evidence of the fact should have been recorded. At present, as the record stands, there is merely the accused's admission that he is of bad character, and that he has been in jail. This does not show that he is an habitual thief, and with nothing on the record to show the connection, between the accused and Ibrahim Hajee Husein, the registers of previous convictions are useless. Under these circumstances, we must set aside the proceedings of the magistrate, and direct the applicant, Kaka Malabari, to be set at liberty.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

TRUSTS ALLEGED TO BE VOID.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case last evening. This suit was brought by Mr. Gordhandas Soonderdas, of the firm of Messrs. Muljee, Jaitha and Co., large mill owners and merchants, against Bai Ramkuvar, widow of Dharamsi Soonderdas, Goculdas Naranjee, Khimjee Purshotam, Narandas Kanjee, Purshotum Naranjee, Kursondas Dharamsi, and others. The plaintiff prayed that it should be declared that an indenture of the 17th October 1872 did not create any trust or vest any estate in the trustees named in it and that the properties thereby conveyed remained the property of the grantor ; and that it might be declared that the trust attempted to be created by the indenture in favour of the sons of Soonderdas Mulji were void, &c. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Vicaji and Mr. H. B. Tyebji, instructed by Messrs. Monsukhlal, Damoder and Jamsetji, appeared for the plaintiff. Sir Griffith Evans, of Calcutta, Mr. D. D. Davar, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Bhandarkar, and Mr. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, and Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the defendants. His lordship in delivering his judgment, which occupied him from 3 to 5 p. m., reviewed at length the several deeds and other documents in dispute. His lordship held that Soonderdas had no property of his own, and gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff ; the costs with the exception of those of the fifth defendant to come out of the estate.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED GUNNY.

Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.

Mr. Inverarity opposed on behalf of a creditor on the ground that the schedule was not correct and that the insolvent had failed to disclose moneys in local banks and other property.

Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin said the money in the banks belonged to the partnership.

Mr. Justice Russell said the insolvent had admitted concealing property. He advised him to produce his pass books and to give the Official Assignee every assistance. He refused the extension of the interim order, but allowed the insolvent to amend his schedule.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours eding at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	10	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Funaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	30	18	46
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	19	13	18
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	27	73
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	10	18
G Mahim and Worlee	29	12	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Harbour	0	14	33
Total	130	106	218
Total plague deaths to date	93,021	77,650	
Same date last year	125	97	349

BANDRA.

There were 2 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Tuesday.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending March 29th, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	836	709
Karachi	207	166
Poona including Cantonment	1	...
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	48	40
Surat	24	30
Thana	149	137
Khandeish	111	80
Poona (excluding City)	10	4
Satara	6	4
Kolaba	42	41
Ratnagiri	2	3
Belgaum	197	139
Dharwar	62	54
Karachi (excluding City)	9	5
Hyderabad (Sind)	1	2
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	37	26
Kolhapur	81	66
Cutch	67	51
Baroda territory	26	18
Janjira	24	21
Europeans	1	...
Total	1,958	1,662
Week ending March 22	2,704	2,158
Total to date	438,140	343,501

Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantwadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday at the Corporation Hall, Mr. Muljl Bhavanidas Burbhaya, presiding. There were present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs James MacDonald, G. Lund, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Khershedji Nusserwanji Wadia, Sundernath Dinanath Khote, Fazulbhoy Vishram, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr M. N. Wadia, the Secretary were also present.

BALANCES OF LAPSED GRANTS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner :—As it will be some time before detailed statements are placed before the Standing Committee of the unexpended balances of the various lapsed grants on Revenue Account for 1900-1901 and previous years which require to be renewed during 1901-1902 and as the sums legally due must be paid and the works in progress carried on to completion, may I request the favour of your obtaining sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 132 of the Municipal Act to the payments in the following cases being made out of the lapsed grants for 1900-1901:—For sanctioned works already done and for establishment and labour already employed, for stores, stationery, and other supplies already bought or used and for printing, advertisement and other contingent charges, for interest and repayment of loans which became due in 1900-1901, but which still remain unpaid owing to the parties not having applied for payment, for adjustment of Inter-departmental charges, for completion of works still in progress or not yet undertaken up to the limits of the grants already sanctioned, for Pensions which became due in 1900-1901 but which were not drawn by the parties on account of illness or other causes for compensation for plots of land taken up for street improvements, new roads, &c. An approximate detailed statement of the unexpended balances of the grants for 1899-1900 and previous years, which are required for payment in 1901-1902, will be submitted as early as practicable for the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation. Full detailed statements of the balances of the various grants requiring renewal will be submitted for the sanction of the Standing Committee as soon as the statements called for this day from the different heads of departments are received and the accounts for 1900-1901 are finally closed."

The Committee gave the necessary sanction asked for.

TRIBUTE TO THE CHAIRMAN.

After the disposal of the items on the agenda, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said this was the last meeting of the Standing Committee, and before they separated they had to perform a duty to the Chairman, Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas. Mr. Mulji presided over the meetings of the Committee during the year 1900-1901, and it was fair that before he vacated the chair they should express their views as regards the manner in which he had discharged his duties. Sir Bhalchandra then moved : "That the best thanks of the Standing Committee be tendered to the retiring Chairman, Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas, for the valuable services he has rendered to the Committee as Chairman throughout the financial year 1900-1901, and that the Committee place on record their appreciation of the ability, industry and courtesy with which Mr. Mulji has discharged his heavy and responsible duties." Sir Balchandra further added that he expressed the feelings of all the members of the Committee when he said that Mr. Mulji had richly deserved the vote of thanks which he (the speaker) had moved.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mulji briefly acknowledged the compliments paid to him, and said that he had always received hearty co-operation from the members of the Committee, and help and assistance from the Municipal Commissioner and Secretary. This had facilitated his work very much, and he thanked the Committee for the appreciation of his services and the Commissioner and the Secretary for their assistance.

The Committee then dissolved.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Marathi, B. A., has been appointed Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Dhanoo, vice Rao Saheb Govrishankar Hariivan Vayas, L.C.E., transferred to Pardi in Surat. Mr. Nilkant Subanrao Salvi, Chief Constable, First Class, has been appointed Inspector of Police in the Thana District in place of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ghanesham Subnis, who was invalided in January last.

Rajsri G. Mahadeorao Chitnavis, B. A., C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Harda in the Central Provinces, who arrived here (on furlough) with his family last week and put up with Mr. Shivram Raghunath Tipnis, Sessions Judge of the Thana and Kolaba Districts, left for England by the Mail Steamer on Saturday last. He intends travelling in the United-Kingdom and the Continent.

Mr. Manuel Gracias, of Malvani, who died in his gaum last week, was the Fabriquiero and Treasurer of the Church of Malvani in Salsette for many years and rendered great help in building the East Indian School at that place. He owned landed property in the village of Khadowlee. Mr. Gracias worked with others for the opening of the Railway Station at Malad and took great interest in the construction of the new Road from Malad to Manori (for Malvani).

A non-resident old Parbhoo was accidently run over and killed by a light engine (which was in charge of Mr. Cawasji Barzorji, Engine Driver), while crossing the Railway line at Kopri-Gate in the yard of the Thana Railway Station on Friday last.

Narayendas Mathuradas of Santa Cruz, who was charged with having voluntarily caused hurt to Shivram, Contractor, in October last, was tried by the First Class Special Magistrate of Kurla-Bandra and fined Rs. 15 on Monday last.

Laxuman Rao, a sepoy (on leave) belonging to the Gaikwar's 3rd Battalion, who stole wearing apparel worth about Rs. 100 from the house of a Koli woman, Boodi Channi, a few days ago, was tried by the First Class Magistrate of Thana and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday last.

Five births (two males and three females) and twelve deaths (including two from plague) were registred in the town of Thana during the past week. There were twenty one cases and eleven deaths from plague at Chinchni-Tarapoor (re-infected) in Dhanoo during the same period.

Nine third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever when removed from the trains at Kalyan and seven at Palghar during last week. They were detained for treatment under the Special Medical Officers at these stations.

After the Easter Holidays the camp of Mr. Orr, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, will be at Andheri in Salsette.

The thermometer readings ranged from 78 to 94 degrees in the shade at Thana, yesterday.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says :—Mr. Vinayekrao Pimputkar of Umargaon is collecting sub

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HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1105—Framjee and D—Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Captain T Turner and another—Crawford B and Co

1109—Little and Co—Hajee Hassam Haji Jackria vs Noorba. and others—Mulla and M and Thakurdas and Co. Part heard.

1114—Mansukhal D and J—N C Macleod vs Kika Khushal—Payne G S and M

1117—In person—Vasta Kara Sonee and others vs Dullichand Meghajee and Co

1119—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Asmaboo—Payne G S & M

1139—Edgelow G and W—Pragdas Sawrmal vs Girdhurdas Mathuradas and others—Hiralal M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.

For Consent Decree.

794-99—Mulla and M—Oosman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Sulleman Hajee Soomar and another—Captain and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

Short Cause.

133-01—Captain and V—A Schnider vs Nusserwanji Byramjee Colah—Mathubhai J and M.

Long Causes.

681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherif Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

293-01—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Domingo de Souza—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard

210-00—N M Cama—Catherine de Silva vs Domingo Antonio Pereira—Sorabjee and J—Part heard

462-00—Nanu and H—Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia vs Gangji Poonja—Edgelow G and W

Petition for hearing.

Matubhai J and M for Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Limited—Vassonjee Tricumjee and others—Petitioners, Daphtary and F for opponent.

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CEYLON.

DEATH.

ROSS—March 15, at Venture, Norwood, Ceylon, John Stanley Milne Ross, eldest son of the late Alexander Ross, of Ceylon and Sydenham, aged 30 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHEA—March 12, at Raipur, the wife of Mr Joe Shea, Station Master, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

ARGLES—April 3, at Pupri, Muzufferpore, Arthur Edward Argles, eldest son of the late C V Argles, Indigo Planter, aged 38.

CLERICI—April 6, of acute peritonitis, Erminia, the darling daughter of Mrs L Clerici, aged 18 years, 9 months and 6 days.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901.

WHERE CONSUMPTION BREEDS.

ATTENTION has lately been directed to the ravages which phthisis effects in this city of varied and appallingly destructive diseases. Were plague not so conspicuous because of the rapidity with which it strikes down the vast majority of its victims, the public might feel alarm at the great spread of that other pestilence which, if we omit plague, slowly but surely sweeps off a greater number of people than all other "infectious" diseases combined. The most recent quarterly reports of the Divisional Health Officers of the City deal with the subject and Drs. Venis, K. B. Shroff, and S. C. Hormusjee in their separate reports point out that the greatest mortality from phthisis occurs in the congested quarters of the City, the "dark spots" where light and air penetrates only with difficulty and where the people are herded in overcrowded tenements. In No. 2 Division during the quarter ended on the 31st December last there were 501 phthisical deaths, the largest number being in Bauleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada. In these sections of the Division there was also a very high infant mortality. Of these localities it is stated that they "are overcrowded and congested and the houses are dark, damp and ill-ventilated." They are inhabited by poor people and we are not surprised to be told that their habits are "extremely filthy." In No. III Division, of which Dr. Venis has charge, there were 192 deaths from phthisis as compared with 215 in the previous quarter. By far the greatest death-rate in the division from this cause occurred in Second Nagpada; Kamatipura and First Nagpada coming next. "In these sections," says the Divisional Health Officer, "there is not only overcrowding within the dwellings, but the aggregation of buildings upon area is so dense that there is not a sufficiency of space about them to secure a free circulation of air and to admit of proper ventilation." In the Division of which Dr. S. C. Hormusjee has charge there were 158 phthisical deaths during the quarter, of which the greater number were recorded in the Mahim, Worlee and Parel sections. In the localities in these sections where consumption is most prevalent, the rooms of the houses are dark and whatever air is received "is generally vitiated owing to the misuse to which the gullies are put by the tenants of the houses." Although the houses are actually deficient in ventilation they are permitted to exist because they conform to the building bye-laws of the Municipality. Those bye-laws require to be amended as early as possible.

To remedy the overcrowding, which along with the ignorance of the people as to the infectious nature of the disease, is the chief cause of the spread of consumption, will be a work of time. The Improvement Trust, to which we are looking to let in the light and the winds of heaven upon disease-infested areas, moves slowly. And even after their schemes get well under weigh the great difficulty of insufficient housing accommodation may still remain. There are, however, other factors besides overcrowding which aid the spread of this particular form of tuberculous disease. The development of the mill industry has brought to the Mahratta operative the same ailment of the lungs that the Lancashire mill hand suffers from. The pent-up Mahomedan women are also by their conditions of life predisposed to the disease. And further, Dr. Venis and Dr. S. C. Hormusjee, following Buchanan, agree in placing dampness of the soil among the most important causes of the disease. In dealing with cases of phthisis Dr. Venis recommends the measures now generally adopted at home to check the spread of infection from a particular centre, but, he observes, in order to remove the predisposing causes of the disease, the measures to be adopted must be such as will promote the drying of the soil, prevent over-crowding, and improve the ventilation of dwellings. Incidentally he refers to the dangers of infection through the medium of milk, and as it is difficult to persuade people, more especially the natives, to boil the milk Dr. Venis proposes that all milch cattle should be subjected to the tuberculin test and that animals found diseased should be destroyed. In this, of course, Dr. Venis is following the lead of the most eminent authorities on tuberculosis at home, but unfortunately in this instance we have to deal with the native of India. Although Dr. Sims Woodhead, Professor Delepine and other eminent pathologists who have made the investigation of tuberculous disease their special study have striven to persuade the British farmer to accept the tuberculin test, he was not yet shown any great desire to follow their advice. There are, of course, exceptions, but until there is a measure of compensation for animals destroyed on account of disease disclosed by the test British farmers as a class are not likely to make great sacrifices in this respect. Still less can it be expected that the Indian cattle owner, being what he is, would consent to the adoption of the test with its consequences. That, however, is but by the way. Important as is the question of the milk supply and its relation to the spread of disease there are other matters which imperatively require attention. These are the prevention of surface pollution of the soil, the proper ventilation of dwellings and the hastening of the schemes on which are based the hopes of the sanitary regeneration of Bombay. We are a long way yet from realising the vision of "a city fair within as well as beautiful without."

A COMING TIMBER FAMINE.

ONLY the indolence, inertia or stupidity of mankind stand in the way of a forest system which would provide the necessary supplies of fuel and timber for man's needs. In India we need have no fear if we keep on as we are going, and are not tempted to export what we want annually, but the world generally, and England particularly, have a timber famine in front of them. Dr. Schlich, C. I. E., at a meeting of the Society of Arts, the other day, demonstrated by carefully prepared statistics, that the timber famine which foresters have long known to be impending is nearer at hand than most people realise. For fifty years and more, the Society of Arts and the Association have interested themselves in forestry, and have endeavoured to induce successive Governments to take the matter up. But the phenomenal stupidity and impenetrable conservatism of the British landowner have stood in the way. Most proprietors in the United Kingdom prefer a present small rent for shooting to an increased income from forests hereafter. Posterity would benefit, but with the bulk of those who might be expected to devote their energies to improving the value of their holdings, the cry is that of the provincial town-councillor "Posterity be hanged, what has posterity done for us?" Enlightened landed proprietors are rare, according to Dr. Schlich's experience, but he does not despair of such being found, though he warns them that this is his last appeal, showing them that millions of acres which now yield a grazing revenue of a few pence an acre, or shooting rents of perhaps eighteen pence a year, could be made to yield a net revenue, after allowing compound interest for an outlay of ten shillings or more, if put under forest in a sensible and economic manner. By the persistence and foresight of enlightened men, the Government of India has established a Forest Service which is admittedly an example to the civilised world. But the mother country has failed to profit by its example, and to-day she is not only unable to grow the timber she might, but with rising prices must look abroad for timber, the product of which in other countries too has been reprehensibly neglected.

Dr. Schlich's investigations reveal distinctly startling results. South America, perhaps, will be able to continue its exports, which consist of light coniferous woods. Egypt has no timber. Australia both imports and exports timber, the balance against her being a hundred and sixty thousand tons per annum. The exports are hard woods which will never make up for a decrease in the light coniferous woods, apart from the fact that up to date, it has not been possible to lay them down in European ports under four pounds a ton, or are about double what the coniferous wood costs. In the Cape of Good Hope and Natal the demand for timber is increasing. China will shortly be asking for more. She has little of her own and her imports will increase as her commerce developes. Asiatic Russia and the Western ports of North America will supply her with enormous quantities. Japan is already demanding timber which her own forests will not be able to furnish. British India sends home teak and some furniture woods. But it cannot do more than at present, having with a forest area of a hundred and forty millions acres, to supply a home population of two hundred and fifty millions. Asiatic Russia, Central Africa and South America products [illegible] little practical value. The forest [illegible] South Africa, Dr. [illegible] thinks, may hereafter play a [illegible] the supply of timber, but that time [illegible] distant. With regard to America, [illegible] experts unhesitatingly declare that unless systematic conversation just begun, be persisted in, she will be unable to meet the demands for any length of time. Canada has already failed in her attempt to meet increased demands in Europe. In round figures, Canada has 800,000,000 acres of land classed as forests, but it has been stated by the Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry for Canada, that only one-third of the area, or 266,000,000 acres, can be considered as timber lands, the rest being covered with small growth, of some use locally, but of little, if any, merchantable value. If Government introduces a system so far similar to that of India as circumstances will admit, Canada will be our great stand by. But failing that, great scarcity will soon inevitably be felt.

What is necessary, according to Dr. Schlich and the experts who joined in the discussion of his paper, is the adoption in England and in the British empire generally, of a more vigorous policy and systematic forest management should be introduced in Canada and Australia, and they are commended to a study of the Indian system, by which the preservation of state forests has now been put on a safe basis for the benefit of the people of the country as well as of the exchequer. So far as England is concerned the creation of additional woods as surplus lands should be encouraged, and if they were conducted on economic principles they would repay the necessary outlay within a reasonably short space of time. At the same time it is pointed out that everybody cannot successfully manage wood-lands. Forestry must be based on research at least as much as agriculture. Efforts have been made towards giving instruction in forestry in Edinburgh, but a well equipped forestry faculty at one if not more than one University, with a suitable practical training ground is now asked for. In addition it is suggested that sylvicultural schools shall be established where men of less pretensions may be educated to fill the posts of foresters on private estates. So far the Duke of Bedford is the only British landed proprietor of any prominence, whose forests are being managed on scientific working plans. In these the Indian system has been applied. With a view to inducing owners to plant it is urged that Government might help in various ways. Besides advancing money to be recovered in the shape of a sinking fund, afforested lands might be exempt from taxation for a number of years until the first thinnings commence. Further it is desired that forests shall be taxed according to the income they yield and not the area which they occupy. Another direction in which Government might render assistance would be in the acquirement and afforestation of surplus lands. Finally Dr. Schlich urges as under the existing land laws, the Congested Districts Board of Ireland purchases estates, and after settling all unoccupied parts with the tenants, considerable areas of waste land remain over, they should be converted into State forests. There are at least two million acres of such land available in Ireland, and still larger areas in Scotland. By afforestation, additional labour would be required in rural districts, and help to reduce the eagerness with which the younger part of the rural population now flock into the great cities, where only too many are destined to swell the large army of the unemployed. By dealing with the subject in a liberal spirit Government would be able to solve a problem which yearly becomes more pressing and secure for the country a supply of timber which otherwise must be obtained in restricted quantities and at greatly enhanced expenditure.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT AT CAPETOWN.

MR. CECIL RHODES, in endowing the Diocesan college school at Capetown with a scholarship, has attached to it several conditions which are remarkable for their originality. The scholarship is not competitive in the ordinary sense of the term, but goes by election, and among the rules governing this are:—"Regard should be had to (1) his literary and scholastic attainments; (2) his fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports; (3) his qualities of manhood, such as truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness, and fellowship; (4) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character, and of instincts to lead and take an interest in his school-mates." It is obvious that Mr. Rhodes does not agree with the present educational system, under which he doubts whether we "get the best man for the world's fight." The opposition to cramming is becoming stronger, and possibly it will not be many years before it is established that the mere passing of examinations in literary and scholastic attainments is not all that is requisite for the student to aim at. Mr. Rhodes strongly holds these views. He does not want boys to become bookworms, or, on the other hand, that studies shall be neglected for skill at sports. His scholarship, which gives the benefit of a three years' training at an English University, is to go to the boy who excels in both, and it is also clear from the conditions given that Mr. Rhodes desires to encourage lads to aim at the conscientious and efficient discharge of public duties. These views may press hardly on some boys, as there are sure to be those who are brilliant in the schoolroom and duffers on the play-ground and vice versa, but it would be a good thing if more scholarships were awarded for all-round excellence, as it undoubtedly helps to produce men well fitted to take a leading part in public affairs.

THE total bag in the Viceregal Camp up to Monday, when the camp was moved to Hildoos, included eight tigers and one panther. Two of the tigers shot were splendid specimens, one measuring ten feet one-and-a-quarter inches, and the other measuring ten feet three inches. This last fell to Lord Curzon's gun.

THE S. S. Yarrowdale (Chartered Steamer) which left Japan on the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 6th May.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 16th Feb. amounts to Rs. 4,931, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,189; the total earnings from 1st January to 16th February shows Rs. 26,702, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,842.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th February amounts to Rs. 13,225, an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 491; the total earnings from 1st January to 16th February show Rs. 91,535, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,263.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive from Karachi in a British India Steamer at about 7 p.m. on the 18th instant and will leave for Poona from the Victoria Terminus by the 11 p.m. (local time) train the same date. The arrival and departure will be private, and no salutes will be fired.

No heat was got off at Barejadi, in the Gujarat meeting on Tuesday. The second chances of the Guzerat Cup and the Salmon Cup have been abandoned. One more attempt is being made to finish the Guzerat Cup. The pony point-to-point race was won by Mr. J. G. Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on Little Willie, Mr. C. A Beyts, on Ma Belle, being second. The Kumars race was won by Sirdar Mahomed Khan on Meharaj. A later telegram says:—Owing to the great scarcity of pig the Guzerat Cup competition has also been abandoned. It was thought that this competition, as a few heats had been decided, could be got through, but all hope of this was abandoned this morning. The Tully point-to-point race was run off to-day and was won by Mr. Waddigton on Gowaboy, Mr. J. L. Symons, on Sealark, being second.

THE only novel feature in the record of forest administration in the Punjab during the year 1899-1900 was a decided decrease in the number of forest fires. In the year preceding over 31,000 acres had been burnt by 311 separate fires, 111 of which were attributed to incendiarism: whereas last year the area burnt was only 14,000 acres and the number of fires 227, of which 51 were the work of incendiaries. At the first blush this looks as if either the Punjab forest burners were being weaned from their evil ways, or the protection of the forests was more effective; but here, as so often happens, statistics are apt to lead to a mistaken conclusion. The forests, it seems, were not burnt to the same extent as in previous years simply because the village people were chary of setting fire to the remnants of the old crop of grass in and around the forest. Had they done so, the chances are that, owing to the long drought, no fresh crop would have been forthcoming. There is, by the way, no sign of the improvement in the lower ranks of the forest service which it was hoped would result from recent reforms, for we find that a Ranger, two Foresters and thirty Guards were dismissed during the year.

MULUDZI, the new Mohammedan Mahdi or Prophet of Uganda, died the other day under the following extraordinary circumstances. M'Pogo, the former King of Uganda, head of Mohammedanism in the country to whom Muludzi had announced himself as Prophet, disputed the orthodoxy of the new doctrine before his native Court, and denounced Muludzi as an impostor before all the native Ministers and chiefs. Muludzi then explained his doctrine to the chiefs, who, however, ridiculed both him and his teaching. Muludzi became very indignant, and said he would not remain on earth. He then left the Court, ascended a small eminence outside the ex-King's compound, knelt down, called upon the name of Mahomet, and instantly afterwards expired.

THE EARLY LIFE OF PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

WE are indebted to Mr. W. G. Max Muller, for placing in our hands the Autobiography within so short a time from the death of his distinguis hed father. Comparatively late in life the Professor began to jot down his reminiscences of men and matters, which he worked up into two volumes entitled "Auld Lang Syne," the second of which was only issued in 1899. His friends pressed him to supplement these recollections of other persons with some of himself, and to tell the story of his own life and work. Their insistance, his hesitation, and his eventual compliance are described with touches of humour and quiet sarcasm in an introductory chapter, in which the writer avails himself of an old man's privilege, and digresses pleasantly into collateral discussions, as for instance, on the subject of atavism and the effect of environment. Was the great Sanskrit scholar himself a product of circumstances or a result of hereditary tendencies? "I owe much," he virtually says, "to friends, and had rare good fortune in counting among them those who were able to help me at a crisis." Max Muller, no doubt, was a man to make friends; for no one could be long in his company without feeling drawn towards him; but as regards atavism, though he can point to no eminent scholar among his ancestors, talent ran in the family. His mother was evidently no ordinary woman, and his father a poet much above mediocrity. The Editor explains that the manuscript, which practically ends with Max Muller's early Oxford days, was left in a somewhat incomplete state, and needed considerable revision before it could be sent to the Press.

Friedrich Max Muller was born at Dessau. When barely four years old he had the misfortune to lose his father, who was librarian of the Ducal Library. The widow, at the age of twenty-eight, was left to bring up a boy and girl on a very small income, so small that, as he remarks, "It has been a riddle to me how she was able to do it." But Dessau afforded two advantages. Education was "as good as it was cheap," and necessaries of life could be obtained at very low prices. Even game sold for not much more than mutton; white bread was considered a luxury, and rye was cheap. But the following extract will give an idea of prices, and make many a house wife of modern days sigh for the good old times:—

"I see from the old newspapers that beef sold at about threepence a pound (two groschen), mutton at about twopence. Wine was sold at seven to eight groschen a bottle, a better sort for twelve to fourteen groschen—a groshen being about a penny. People drank mostly beer, and this was sold under Government inspection at two to three groschen per quart. Fish was equally cheap, and such, at the beginning of the Century, was the abundance of salmon caught in the Elbe, and even in the Mulde at Dessau, that it was stipulated, as in Scotland, that servants should not have salmon more than twice or thrice in the week."

But, notwithstanding the cheapness of living, the child's upbringing was necessarily Spartan, not from the mother's severity, but simply from her poverty. It was cold work rising early on a Winter's morning, washing, or going through the form, in a mixture of ice and water; running through the snowy streets insufficiently clothed and not always too sufficiently fed. But the teaching was good; the boy, though not as yet specially marked out from his fellows, was clever, persevering, and distinctly ambitious and the school, for its kind, efficient. That it drew its pupils from various classes had, as we are told, advantages and disadvantages:—

"This mixture of classes may be a drawback in some respects, but from an educational point of view the sons of very rich parents are by no means more valuable than the poor boys. Far from it. Many of the evils of schoolboy life come from the sons of the rich, while the sons of poor parents are generally well behaved. But for all that there was a rough and rude tone among some of the boys at school, arising from defects in the education at home, and this sometimes embittered what ought to be the happiest time of life, particularly in the case of delicate boys. The son of a Minister has often to sit by the side of the son of a wealthy butcher, and the very fact that he is the son of a gentleman often exposes the more refined boy to the bullying of his muscular neighbour."

So the lad went on, till at the age of twelve he went to Leipsic, to live in the house of Professor Carus and attend the Nicolai-Schule with his son. This institution was of a much higher class than that at Dessau, and some of its masters were of exceptional ability. The boys' studies were largely classical, modern languages, as has been the case with ourselves, being then held in low esteem; but Friedrich picked up a little knowledge of Hebrew, one of the extra subjects. His portrait, at the age of fourteen, shows a sturdy boy, with a thoughtful, attractive face; indeed, his health generally appears to have been good, except that now and again, for two or three days, he would be almost prostrated by attacks of neuralgic headache. Dessau doctors could not cure it; Hahnemann himself had failed, though he declared it would at once yield to his globules. An Oxford doctor, the late Mr. Symonds, was at last successful. This reminiscence leads the professor to compare the German and the English systems of medicine, rather to the disadvantage of the latter. The fact, however, remains that he was cured in this country; so we cannot help thinking of that German student who, in extolling the thoroughness of the medical teachers in his native land, declared that his professor always confirmed his diagnosis by a "post mortem."

School led to the University at Leipsic, to which town his mother and sister removed, to make a home for him. Poor as he was, he managed to have some of the enjoyments of a student's life, and even fought three duels. He got through a great mass of reading—too much, as he frankly admits and as the list of his books amply demonstrates. But the Professors were good teachers, and awakened the enthusiasm of their classes. He notes, however, as a characteristic of German students, a certain intellectual fickleness. He is speaking especially of Hegelianism, but his remarks have a wider application:—

"As long as a German professor is at the head of affairs and can do something for his pupils, his pupils are very loud in their encomiums, both in public and in private. They not only exalt him, but help to belittle all who differ from him. So it was with Hegel, so it was at a later time with Bopp, and Curtius, and other professors, particularly if they had the ear of the Minister of Education. But soon after the death of these men, particularly if another influential star was rising, the change of tone was most sudden and most surprising; even the sale of their books dwindled down, and they were referred to only as landmarks, showing the rapid advance made by living celebrities. Perhaps all this cannot be helped, as long as human nature is what it is, but it is nevertheless painful to observe."

Towards the end of his time at Leipsic, Max Muller became interested in philology, and decided on learning Sanskrit. This led to his removal to Berlin, and after studying there under Professor Bopp, he went on to Paris. He had often to live hardly, but among his intimates were some who afterwards made their mark. One certainly deserves to be remembered, for he succeeded, after he had entered the Diplomatic service, in getting the better of Bismarck, then Ambassador at St. Petersburg, under whom he was serving, and with whom he quarrelled:—

Later on, however, Schloezer was placed *en disponibilite*, that is to say, he was politely dismissed. He had to pay a kind of farewell visit to Bismarck who was then omnipotent. Being asked by Bismarck what he intended to do, and whether he could be of any service to him, Schloezer said very quietly, 'Yes, your Excellency. I shall take to writing my Memoirs and you know that I have seen much in my time which many people will be interested to learn.' Bismarck was quiet for a time, looking at some papers, and then remarked unconcernedly, 'You would not care to go to the United States as Minister?' 'I am ready to go to-morrow,' replied Schloezer, and having carried his point, having in fact outwitted Bismarck, he started at once for Washington."

In later chapters of this volume we read of Max Muller's removal to London, the friendship of Bunsen, who greatly helped him in getting his foot on to the ladder, and the early days at Oxford. When he arrived the old order was changing, though many interesting survivals of the past still remained. The younger generation with whom Max Muller fell into line as a worker have now disappeared from their wonted haunts, but his own reminiscences have an additional interest from the men they introduce. His comments on the contrasts between students and "dons," especially theological, in Germany and at Oxford are well worth reading—and a certain interest attaches to the concluding chapter, entitled "A Confession," in which he excuses himself for abstaining, as far as possible, from taking part in University politics. In that he showed his wisdom; for, as he lived down the prejudices which his German birth and training had created in many minds, and he felt that he had a work to do in literature, for which even a long life would be all too short.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OCCUPATION OF PIETERSBURG.

THE CAPTURED LANCERS AND YEOMANRY.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener dated the 8th instant, states that General Plumer occupied Pietersburg after slight opposition, the Boers having evacuated the place on the previous night, exploding two truck-loads of ammunition.

General Plumer has captured two engines and 39 trucks.

A detachment of 100 men of the 5th Lancers and Yeomanry were attacked ten miles north of Aberdeen by 400 Boers, and after resisting from daybreak till eleven o'clock were surrounded and captured 25 escaping.

LONDON, APRIL, 10

Colonel Plumer took sixty prisioners and a seven pounder at Pietersburg and destroyed a quantity of ammunition.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT VILLEFRANCHE.

The Russian Squadron returned to Villefranche last afternoon from Barcelona.

President Loubet and M. Delcasse received and banquetted the Russian Admiral and his staff at Nice.

The Russian Admiral, in a speech on the occasion, announced that the Tsar had directed him to salute President Loubet, who replied that the visit was a fresh proof of the constancy of the Tsar's friendship for his ally.

THE VISIT OF THE ITALIAN SQUADRON TO TOULON.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Duke of Genoa landed at Toulon to-day and was received with the greatest heartiness and charmed all Frenchmen by the simplicity of his demeanour.

Parties of Italian sailors landed afterwards and were well received; but little enthusiasm was displayed.

REJOICINGS AT BHOWNAGAR.

THE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, APRIL 10.

To-day, being His Highness's birthday, was observed as a public holiday by all classes of people. The morning was ushered in by the booming of cannon and the whole city was en fete. A birthday parade of the Imperial Lancers and Infantry, under their respective officers, took place at 7 o'clock, when His Highness was present. A birthday Darbar followed at which all the officers of State and some visitors were present, and a Darbar Extraordinary Gazette announced the donations to different charities, as has been the custom for many years past. Sweetmeats were given to the boys and girls—about 16,000 in number—of all schools in the town and districts, and books of the value of nearly Rs. 950 were also ordered to be distributed to them. This will encourage education, for which the Maharaja, following in the footsteps of his late illustrious father, is well-known. A dozen scholarships ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5, in addition to those already awarded, are to be given to students in educational institutions here, in Bombay, and elsewhere. Two Brahmin and three Mussalman poor widows are to receive monthly allowances for life ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10 each—a touching act of benevolence, and one which shows how the rulers of this State believe that charity knows neither caste or creed. His Highness in the same *Gazette* announces his subscription of Rs. 2,000, to the Proctor Sims Memorial Fund, lately set on foot by the friends and admirers of the late Proctor Sims. An ornamental drinking fountain is already designed and is to be constructed opposite Percival Market, and in another locality suitable drinking troughs for cattle are also to be constructed out of the fund which now amounts to a respectable sum. The Gazette also announces that sites for these memorials to the memory of a trusted officer have been granted by His Highness with free water from the pipes for the purpose in view.

In the evening at Moti Bagh His Highness invited a few European ladies and gentlemen and his high officers to hear Mr. Edmund Russell, the American Shakesperian artist, who is now here as His Highness's guest, recite, and his rendering of portions of "Hamlet" in character was an intellectual treat, highly appreciated by all who heard him, and his correct delivery, his consummate histrionic talents, his artistic abilities, as well as his charming manners, have made a great impression upon us all here.

DEATH OF DR. SHARP.

We regret to record the death of Dr. (Mrs.) Sharp, the Second Physician at the Cama Hospital, which sad event took place yesterday morning. She was the second daughter of the late Captain J. F. Walker, Senior Dockmaster at the Victoria and Prince's Docks and was the first lady to graduate in medicine at the Bombay University. Her University career was very successful and she was awarded both the Queen's and the Reay gold medals. She was appointed House-Surgeon and subsequently Second Physician at the Cama Hospital and during the absence of Dr (Mrs) Peachy Phipson (prior to her retirement) the deceased acted as First Physician for about two years. In 1895 Dr. Sharp went to Europe and took the degree of M. D. at the Brussell's University. After her return to India, she had, in addition to her hospital duty, an extensive practice amongst European and Native women in India. About six years ago she married Mr. A. R. Sharp, of Messrs. Tolhill, Sharp and Co. On Wednesday, the 3rd instant, she was attacked with fever and was under the treatment of Dr. (Miss) Benson and Dr. Boyd. Her illness took a serious turn on Sunday and she died yesterday morning at half past 6 o'clock in the thirty fifth year of her age. She leaves two children. Her funeral, which took place last evening at the Sewree Cemetery, was largely attended.

FIRE IN THE FORT.

At a quarter to 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a house belonging to Mr. Sorabji Ardesbir Vachagandhy in Mody Street, Fort. On the ground floor of the house, which is a one storey building, was stored a large quantity of firewood, while the upper floor was occupied by a number of tailors. On the alarm being raised the Fort fire engine appeared on the scene and with three lines of hose put the conflagration out in about twenty minutes. The engines from Colaba, Baboola Tank and Byculla also arrived but were not utilized. The damage is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Colonel Mayne has been granted two years' extension of his command of the 30th Bombay Infantry.

The issue is sanctioned of signalling equipment to two Volunteer Corps in each command; an additional grant of one hundred rupees capitation going to each of the eight corps trained in signalling, with effect from the commencement of the current financial year.

With a view to improving signalling in the Native army, a money grant will now be added to soldiers' monthly pay, the additional rates being also sanctioned to Assistant Instructors and Signallers.

The move of the depot of the 19th Bombay Infantry from Chaman to Mhow is sanctioned.

In connection with the abolition of Volunteer Administrative Battalions, the Government of India have sanctioned an arrangement whereby the Brear Volunteer Rifles will be kept distinct from, but share Adjutant with the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, the an Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Light Horse to be a distinct, but the Adjutant of the former to assist the Commandant of the latter; a similar arrangement being made between the said Volunteer Rifles and the Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

Lieutenant Garwood, R.E., Bombay Sappers, has been granted three months extension of leave, at Home, while Captain Laster, 17th Bombay Infantry, returns to duty.

The Heaquaters, Bombay Command, opens at Mahableshwar on the 20th instant.

Major Leigh becomes Commandant of the 16th Bombay Infantry with Captain Mead 2nd in command.

DEATHS AMONGST NATIVE RANK IN AFRICA.

Seven more deaths from disease are reported amongst natives in the China Force, mostly followers.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

The plague returns for the past week show abatement in Calcutta, from eleven to eight hundred deaths, but a further increase in the Bengal districts from 7,077 to 7,881.

The North-West Provinces and the Punjab now have five infected districts each. Elsewhere, throughout India, little change has occurred, total deaths 11,606 as compared with 11,480 in the previous week and 4,546 in the coresponding week last year.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. T. Gellibrand, of the Calcutta Bar, officiates as Personal Assistant, Legislative Department Simla, vice Morison on privilege leave.

BOER PRISONERS FOR AHMEDNAGAR.

The Hawarden Castle left Capetown on the 2nd April for Bombay, carrying Surgeon-General Sapple, R. A. M. C., Major Oswald, 16th Lancers; also 512 Boer prisoners of war, of whom seventeen rank as officers, accompanied by Mr. C. E. Nixon as Censor and Interpreter, for location at Ahmednagar.

An escort, consisting of fifteen officers and 101 men of various corps, one Civil-Surgeon, one Compounder, two Nursing Sisters, who are also aboard, will return to South Africa after handing over the prisoners at Bombay.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO FORWARD MR. PENNELL'S MEMORIAL.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Pennell by the Bengal Government, refusing to forward his memorial to the Secretary of State:—I am directed to return herewith your memorial, dated the 23rd March, addressed to the Secretary of State and to request your attention to the enclosed copy of rules in force about the submission of memorials addressed to the Secretary of State. The Lieutenant Governor regrets that under Rule 12 (2) he is unable to forward the memorial until the disrespectful and improper language contained in its paragraphs 2, 3, 6, and 11, is omitted from it.

I am particularly to refer to the following expressions in Paragraph 2—"to expose in my judgment the attempt made by Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Governor-General to burke the case," "to denounce the sycophancy of the higher Judiciary."

"An illegality of so flagrant a nature as to justify his (the Chief Justice) being disbarred."

6 "A daring attempt to possess himself of the record extra judicially," "that his action was both illegal and improper," "wanted to get hold of the record surreptitiously" "he did not want his getting hold of it surreptitiously to be known."

Paragraph 11 "Lord. Curzon, as well as Sir John Woodburn, are implicated in my judgment and I do not expect any justice from authorities in this country."

Should you desire to submit a revised memorial addressed I am to request your attention to rules 2 and 8 of the enclosed Notification. (Sd.) C. E. Buckland.

THE NOAKALI MURDER CASE.

The Noakhali murder Case came up before the High Court to-day in revision and is likely to occupy the attention of the court for several days.

The Judges requested the counsel for the petitioners not to waste the time of the Court by reading a heap of extraneous matter in Mr. Pennell's judgment, but the counsel, a native, persisted in conducting his case on behalf of petitioners in his own way.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, APRIL 4.

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association was held recently in the Cannaught Institute. Brigadier-General Ventris presided. It was decided to hold a central meeting in Poona from the 18th November next.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 6th.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left here the day before yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 3rd.

PORT SAID, APRIL 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Nankin" left here this afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday the 24th April at 8 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Bacquehem from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The same Company's s s Vindobona, from Trieste left Aden via Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 9th instant and is expected here on or about the 21st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Cleopatra from Bombay arrived at Suez on the 10th instant at 4 a.m.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s.s. "Independent" left Aden for Bombay on the 9th instant and is expected to arrive on the 14th initant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 13-16
Bar Silver	27 13-16

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

NEW BALLET AT THE EMPIRE.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

MUSICAL NOTES.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The new ballet, "Les Papillons," at the Empire Theatre is a real ballet, as it is conducted entirely by dancing and pantomime, without any words or songs. The first tableau, shows a village in Brittany and a lovers' quarrel over the capture of a rare moth. Suddenly the moth takes human form, and with her kinsfolk carries off the young lover to Butterfly-land. The farm scene melts away and reveals a giant cornfield, with huge ears of corn and flowers of various sorts. The effect of dew on the leaves is beautifully given by means of twinkling electric lights. We are then shown the revels of Butterfly-land, the condemnation of the young lover to death at the hands of the stagbeetle, and his pardon by the Queen of the Butterflies after his defeat in single combat of the spider who has carried off one of the Flies. The dresses are magnificent; and the costumes of the Butterflies are wonderfully realistic. Mdlle. A. Genee as the Queen Butterfly and Mr. Will Bishop as the Grasshopper have never danced and acted with more spirit and grace, and the splendidly-drilled ballet goes through its evolutions without a check. The whole scene is one of the greatest beauty, and the scenery, the dresses, and the management of the electric light are beyond all praise. No more magnificent spectacle has been seen in London for a long time, and all concerned in the production deserve the heartiest congratulations. The Phantom Guards still continue their evolutions to the satisfaction of the audience, and among the other turns, the Nishiama Troupe of Japanese Jugglers call for special mention.

The announcement that the Playgoers' Club have accepted Mr. George Alexander's bold and generous offer to produce a new play to be selected by those active and enthusiastic patrons of the drama is glorious news for unacted dramatists; for the condition is that the competitor—who must be of British birth and education—shall as yet have contributed no dramatic work to the London stage. We have all heard of the "ring" which coupled with managerial apathy, is supposed to form an almost insuperable bar to the dramatic aspirant. But this time it will be Mr. Pinero, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. Sydney Grundy, and their privileged brethren who will have to stand aside while a name unknown will be brought to the front. Unfortunately the proposal is accompanied by a limitation which must deprive the proposal of all its value as a stimulus to wholesome rivalry. This is the short notice which is allowed to competitors. According to the published conditions, a candidate may send in "one or more plays," but all manuscripts must be in the hands of the secretary of the Club at its rooms in Clement's Inn on or before the 16th of April, or barely a month from this date.

The elder Dumas, we are aware, when locked in a library with pens and ink and a few quires of paper contrived in a few days to turn out a three-act comedy; but novices cannot be expected to be equal to feats of this kind. It is so obvious, indeed, that a month is not sufficient time for planning out and writing a substantial piece—not to speak of "one or two" such pieces—that it must be assumed that the intention was to confine the choice to pieces already in existence. The experiment will take an exciting turn if among these should be found manuscripts which Mr. Alexander has already declined with thanks; but it would be a great pity if so interesting a project should come under the suspicion of being a mere attempt to justify our managers against the complaints of the unacted playwrights. The play, if one is chosen, will be given at a matinee at the St. James's, and both Mr. Alexander and Mr. Tree have undertaken to play parts in the first performance.

The Alice Nielsen company who will appear at the Shaftesbury Theatre on Easter Tuesday, April 9, in the comic opera in three acts entitled "The Fortune Teller," are an American troupe, although the prima donna who will play both Musette, the gipsy fortune teller, and Irma, a pupil in the ballet school of the opera at Buda Pesth, is, we believe, a native of Sweden. Its action passes in three scenes, of which the first represents the Courtyard of the Opera House adjoining the ballet school, the second the garden of the Chateau of Count Berezowski, a Polish composer, and the last the camp of the Hungarian Army in the same neighbourhood. "The Fortune Teller," which has enjoyed considerable success in America is written by Mr. Henry B. Smith. The music is furnished by Mr. Victor Herbert, who is stated to be a descendant of Samual Lover, the Irish novelist and song writer.

"Wonderful tenors" was the expression on almost every lip at Queen's Hall on March 16th when, by invitation of Mr. Robert Newman, the members of the Wolverhampton Festival Choral Society made their first appearance in London. The tenors were indeed by far the finest section of the choir. They are for the most part genuine tenors, and not "forced up baritones," and, moreover, they sang with wonderful vigour, precision, and crispness of attack. Next to them in merit were the sopranos; true, resonant, Midland sopranos, such as may be recollected by those who attended the old Wolverhamton Festivals. In beauty of voice, indeed, these two sections of the choir excelled; although it is only fair to say that the bases and altos were not present in full force. Without attempting any particular "reading" of Beethoven's music, they, nevertheless, sang the finale to the Choral Symphony very effectively; their intonation, indeed, being remarkably accurate. Unfortunately, the band was rather too large for its purpose, sometimes almost drowning the voices. The fact may be commended to the notice of those who have strongly urged a considerable increase in the orchestra at choral performances; an idea which may be excellent in theory, but which hardly seems to come out so well in practice. Mr. Wood conducted, and the principal singers were Madame Blauvelt, Madame Kirkby Lunn, Messrs. Lloyd Chandos and Daniel Price. Later on—that is to say, at the end of an abnormally long concert—the Wolverhampton Choir were announced to take part in the scene from the Halls of Song in Wagner's "Tannhauser." The curiosity to hear the Midland singers was very great, and the performance attracted an unusually large audience. This will, doubtless, encourage Mr. Robert Newman to invite from the provinces other well-known choirs, which, except to those who attend the musical festivals, are entirely unknown to Londoners. Choral music has of late been to a certain extent neglected at Queen's Hall. Saturday's programme likewise comprised Beethoven's Concerto in E Flat, played by Signor Busoni, and other works. This was the last concert of the regular season, but an extra performance will be given at the end of the month, with a Wagner programme.

Time was when British pianists were accustomed to go to the Continent to complete their education; but now the boot seems to be on the other leg, and Continental pianists place themselves under London professors for finishing touches. Thus, Mdlle. Ella Spravka, a Bohemian pianist who had her first appearance in England at the Crystal Palace was for some years at the Vienna Conservatoire, where she, it seems, carried off the first prize—namely, a concert grand piano by Borsendorfer. Then, however, in order to complete her studies, she came to London, and placed herself under Mr. Dannreuther, of the Royal College of Music. She was originally announced on Saturday to perform Beethoven's Concerto in E flat, and it was almost a pity that this arrangement was not carried out, for the music which she eventually played—namely, the Ballade in G Minor of Chopin and Lizzt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody—was hardly sufficient test of her abilities. She seems, however, to be an admirable executant; and, at any rate, the Rhapsody was rendered with much technical skill. Otherwise, the programme was devoted to more or less familiar music, including Brahm's "Tragic" Overture, well played under Mr. Manns; Spohr's "Dramatic" Concerto and a couple of smaller violin pieces, performed by M. Johannes Wolff, who was afterwards called upon for the inevitable encore; songs for Madame Brema, and Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony.

A small collection of the early work of Professor Legros in the Ryder-street Gallery should be visited by those who are interested in a progress of a distinguished career in art. Here we find the painter tentative in his methods, though seeing his object clearly, standing clear from convention, seeking his effects by every means he could, yet never tricky nor ad captandum, always masterly and with a sense of style. So, in No. 15, "The Woodman," the colour is sombre, the whole effect impressive, the figure of the hardworked peasant well modelled, so much of the feeling of Millet in the work of his sincerity and his sympathy. We have that same solemnity of effect in the group of "Fishermen's Wives," No. 7, the faces even of the younger ones familiar with toil and trouble, the Calvaire over their heads like a kind of suggestion of the sorrows and anxieties of life. Legros is never trivial, never speaks unless he has something to say. So his landscapes, full of tender light, are mysterious in their beauty; in others we feel the solemnity of closing day and the darkness falling over the land. Again, in two woodcuts, the legend of Death and the Lady, has never been interpreted with so grim a fancy. And with these paintings and drawings there is a small collection of bronzes and medals, certainly not pushed to finish and interesting rather from what they suggest than what they actually express. Here are medals of Mill and Carlyle, and two fancy subjects, "L'homme an bonnet" and "Jeune homme a toque," full of style and idea.

The Painters in Water-Colours are to be congratulated on their 86th exhibition at the Institute in Piccadilly, which seems exceptionally interesting this year. If a few well-known artists are absent, they have many competent colleagues to take their places. And, if here and there one notices work rather decidedly below the general high average of merit, it must be remembered that the average is really a high one, at any rate as far as landscapes are concerned. All these three rooms are so full of good landscapes that it would be impossible to name more than a few of them. Certainly, there is no branch of art in which Englishmen are seen to greater advantage than in such work as this. Mr. Aumonier, Mr. Cotman, Mr. Hine, Mr. Yeend King, Mr. Orrock, Mr. Nisbet, Mr. Claude Hayes, Mr. Edwin Hayes, Mr. Pyne, and Mr. Frank Walton are all of them well represented; and, when that has been said, most lovers of water-colour will know exactly what to expect. There are not many notable portraits, but more figure pieces than usual. Mr. Collins's prehistoric duel at the mouth of a cave—a very savage affair—shows much invention, and is full of life and animation. In the east room is Mr. Hassall's quaint success, "All the King's horses and all the King's men," who march, a multitudinous host such as one sees in a dream or a pantomime, through the street of a medieval town. Among the half-dozen or so of single figures none is more distinguished than Mr. Mortimer Menpes's "Mariamne," in which the prevailing purples and reds are somehow induced to harmonize with a half-background of bright green.

In one respect British art shows a feverish vitality. While we await the passing of the barren time and the coming of the new genius to herald the renaissance of the graphic arts in these islands, the scribes are busy recording the deeds of the giants who have newly passed away. Only a score of years since, one might have counted the writers of art in England on the fingers of a single hand. Now the reproductive processes offer a cheap method to a pretty volume, and anybody is wise enough to string the biographical sentences that will keep the pictures together. But the time has come when the artists are exhausted. The great masters can be expounded no further. Mediocrity has been exploited. It is necessary then, to turn from the men to their works, and only the other day we chronicled the publication of a portly volume devoted to a single picture.

That volume ("Holbein's Ambassadors"; London: George Bell and Sons) justified its right to live, for it dealt not with the art of painting alone, but with a strange and fascinating chapter of French history in the early part of the sixteenth century. Having studied Miss Hervey's book, one goes to the National Gallery armed at all points to expound or dispute details of composition which but a year since commanded nothing but our humble admiration. Is this a service to art? Assuredly the volume is a worthy tribute to a great artist, and for that reason alone may claim its place upon the groaning shelves of the art collector's bookcase.

INDIAN MEMORIAL SERVICE IN DURBAN.

On March 1st at a gathering of Indian school children held at Durban, Mr. R. Russell Superintendent of Education, gave an address on "the Queen's Reign." The were about 1,000 Indian children present, and amongst the Indians present were: Messrs. H. Nazar, R. Khan, Abdul Kader, M. C. Camroodeen, Adamjee Miakhan, M. C. Anglia, Hoosen Cassim, H. L. Paul, Dada Abdoola, S. Dorasamy Pillay, Parsee Rustomjee, Haji Habib, Haji Dada, &c.; also F. B. E. Conodly and staff (Government Higher Grade Indian School,) Miss L. Lennon (Catholic Indian Mission School), Mrs. Symons (St. Aidan's Mission), Mr. R Hoover (Indian Government School), Mr. S. Godfray (St. Aidan's), Mr. J. S. Done (Railway Indian School), Mr. John Roberts (Phœnix School), Mr. Nelanthumbee (Sydenham School), Mr. Philips (Springfield School), and Mr. A. Royappen (South Coast Junction).

The Mayor of Durban presided, and after the opening, Mr. Russell spoke on the Queen's life, the events which happened during her reign, and the great expansion of her dominions. He referred to Queen Victoria's affection for her Indian people, and to the progress made during her reign in India. In referring to the latter he said:—Railways have been made so that produce of all kinds can be carried quickly backwards and forwards canals have been made so that water can be poured over the land in times of drought to make the crops grow; and when the crops fail and the people are starving, England is always ready to send them food. The Empress of India had always an Indian attendant with her; and in her old age she learned your language. When she was sleeping her last sleep, in the darkened room at Osborne, three of your people kept silent watch over her. You have come here today to do honour to the memory of your Kaisar-i-Hind, who was so kind to your people and country, and I want to tell you how to do that. If I asked you why you go to school I suppose you would say to learn to read and write and cypher. So you do; but you go to school for something more than that and more important than that. You go to school to learn to be obedient to your masters and to your parents, to do what you are told to do at once and without grumbling, to be kind and thoughtful for others, especially those not so strong as yourselves and to be truthful and honest in all you say and do. There have been many great and brave men in days gone by, kings and nobles among them, who did not know how to read or write, but who yet served England faithfully, because they did their duty and followed "the perfect type of honour" in word and deed. So I want you to remember that although you may be able to read and write and have book-learning of all kinds, if you are not honest, truthful, obedient boys, ready to do your daily work with a smiling face, you will be no help to your parents or to the Empire, but only a disgrace to both. Think of the Queen, who always did her work cheerfully, who was kind and considerate to everyone, and from whom you may "read the perfect ways of honour," and try to follow in her footsteps, in this way you will become good and useful citizens of the land in which you live; in this way you will be true to the flag of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen; so will you best honour the memory of the great Queen who has entered into her rest.

On the motion of Mr. Gandhi, seconded by Mr. Khan, Mr. Russell was thanked for his address, and the Mayor of presiding.

Louis Botha, the Boer Commandant-General, is a comparatively young man, being only thirty-eight years of age. He was born in Natal on a farm not very far from Greytown, a village in the Dutch district of the Colony—Umooti County. Botha is a common name in Natal, there being over twenty farmers of that name residing in the country between Dundee and Greytown. He received his early training under General Lukas Meyer, a Boer who was instrumental in forming the new Republic—a portion of Zululand which they took from the natives in 1886; and for some time he represented his adopted land in the Transvaal Volksraad. Botha is a quiet, unassuming man but a born leader, and it was he who foiled General Buller in his numerous attempts to ferry the Tugela. He is known among his men as one of the "Vecht Generals" (fighting generals), and was a favourite of ex-President Kruger.

SUSPECTED BEER POISONING IN INDIA.

Major A. Buchanan, I.M.S., Nazpur, has addressed the following letter to the Administrative Medical Officer:—

I have the honour to report for your information that I have seen to-day a case of what appears to be arsenical beer poisoning similar to those cases which have been reported recently in England. As far as I am aware, no such cases have hitherto been seen in India, and as so many Europeans drink beer in India I have thought it advisable to report the matter to you at once, and without waiting until some of the beer has been obtained for analysis.

2. The patient is the wife of a guard on the E. I. Railway and she has been living at Asansol. She came here a few days ago, she is unable to walk or even to stand alone and she has lost the sense of feeling to a great extent in her legs and arms.

3. My reasons for suspecting that it is a case of arsenical beer poisoning are as follows:—

(1). The patient has been in the habit of taking one or two glasses of beer daily.

(2) She is suffering from the same symptoms as were noticed in the cases that occurred recently in England.

(3). She came to Nazpur in January last and remained here for a month. While in Nazpur she did not take beer and the symptoms—frequent sickness and "pins and needles" in the hands and feet—abated.

(4). On her return to Asansol she began drinking beer again and the symptoms got worse.

(5). She says she has been told that some other women at Asansol have been suffering from similar symptoms and that some of these women have gone to one of the hospitals in Calcutta.

(4) The toxic symptoms have been divided into four groups roughly corresponding to four stages in the disease—(1) digestive, (2) eruptions (3) sensory, and (4) paralysis—and these are well illustrated in her case. At first she suffered from vomiting and she did not care for food. She has at present a slight skin eruption especially on the elbows where the epidermis is peeling off. She has had a good deal of numbness and feeling of pins and needles in the hands and feet, and a sensation as of ants creeping over her arms. At present when touched on the legs with the two points of scissors seven inches apart, she feels as if she were touched by one only. There is occasional pain in the limbs, and on pressure, especially over the large nerves, there is severe pain. The most usual paralysis observed at home was of the muscles which bend the toes upwards and this in her case is complete. The knee jerks are absent—another symptom observed in the English cases. She is unable to button her clothes—also a symptom recorded in the home cases.

5. Further, there is another symptom which makes it still more likely that the poisoning is the same as that seen in England, viz., her skin has become darker, and both her husband and her father had remarked on this point before they had even heard of the cases of arsenic poisoning in England.

6. It was noticed in England that the epidemic occurred chiefly among women. In the reports which have appeared in the "British Medical Journal" during the past few months this fact is alluded to by several writers. I shall make a short quotation from one report. Dr. James Walker writing from Stafforth, Lancashire, says:—

"Dr. Owen had informed me that he had observed quite a local epidemic of a form of illness amongst women characterised by a sensation of pricking, burning, numbness in the hands and feet, and decided loss of power in both arms and legs, and had been unable to account satisfactorily for its occurrence."

Dr. Walker then describes some cases, chiefly in women that he saw himself, and the symptoms tally with those recorded above.

7. In several reports attention is drawn to the fact that only a small quantity of beer was consumed by those who suffered. For instance, Dr. Nathan Raw of Liverpool writes:—

"At the present time there are no less than 52 cases on the wards. During the past six months I have been particularly struck with the fact that in almost every case beer or porter was the favourite beverage and in many cases chiefly among women only a small quantity had been taken daily, quite unable to account for the toxic symptoms. Taking these facts into consideration I was quite convinced that there was some impurity in the beer or port but until reading the paper by Dr. Reynolds was quite at a loss to determine the cause."

This patient says she has been taking one or two glasses of beer daily, and there is not the least suspicion that she has been taking a larger quantity.

8. In ordinary peripheral neuritis the symptoms are somewhat like those which have been noticed in this case, and the question will arise—May not this be case of ordinary peripheral neuritis. There is very distinct pigmentation of the skin especially on the neck, and there are eruptions on the points of the elbows; these two symptoms are not found in ordinary peripheral neuritis but they are described by those who have written about the cases of arsenical beer poisoning that occurred in England. I think therefore that there are very strong grounds for suspecting that arsenical beer has been introduced into Asansol. As a large number of Europeans, especially soldiers, drink beer daily, it will be advisable to have the beer examined and especially to see whether glucose prepared with impure sulphuric acid is used in the manufacture of the beer which is sold in India.

9. I am trying to obtain some samples of beer from Asansol with a view to having an analysis made. I think, however, that pending further enquiries it would be well to draw the attention of beer drinkers to the possibility of arsenical beer having been introduced into India.

PLUCKY ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.

A BACKERGANJ BRAHMAN KILLS A TIGER SINGLE-HANDED.

In this shikar season, with bands of Nimrods going into camp, with elephants and armies of beaters and magazines of ammunition, and bagging one or more tigers, the authentic story of a Bengali Brahman's meeting a ferocious tiger single-handed, with but a primitive Ramdao to help him, will, perhaps, be read with interest, says the "Bengalee" newspaper, especially by those disciples of Macaulay who regard the word "Bengalee" as being synonymous with cowardice. The pluck and presence of mind displayed by this Brahman youth is such as to mark him out as a truly heroic man, in whose constitution fear is, indeed, a foreign element.

Twenty miles to the west of Barisal, says our contemporary in telling the story, stands the village of Bangpur, which literally translated would signify the habitat of tigers. In this village live a large number of Brahmans, one of whom is Rai Charan Mukhopadhya. On the 1st March last, the eldest son of Rai Charan Babu had occasion to go into a bamboo clump in the immediate vicinity of the house. While there the young man was suddenly attacked by a tiger which had been lurking in the darkness and shade of the bamboo trees. It was by a miracle that he succeeded in extricating himself and running back home, bleeding and almost in a dying condition. His injuries were such that his relatives almost despaired of his life. When every one was busy with the wounded man, his younger brother, Makham Lal, was heard to murmur—"What good will I do by living if brother dies?" The spirit of revenge was gathering strength in his bosom, and he nerved himself for a terrible encounter with the beast which, he believed, had mauled his elder brother to death.

Makham possessed himself of a "Ramdao," a sort of sacrificial sword, and a shield and left the house in search of Master Stripes, which, it might well be imagined, must have by this time grown quite furious by being baulked of its prey and the taste of human blood. In vain did his friends and relatives try to dissuade him in vain did his parents expostulate. Makham would not listen to either entreaties or to threats. He was bent on finding the brute and wreaking vengeance on it.

Makham fearlessly entered the bamboo thicket, which was happily not so thick as to obstruct his sight or hamper his movements. By this time a large number of villagers had assembled on the spot, and they raised a cry of horror as they saw the tiger standing in the midst of the grove glaring wildly about and lashing his tail in impotent fury. Makham advanced fearlessly, and while at a distance of eight or ten yards from the brute, knelt on the ground with the sheild held aloft, and the "Ramdao" ready for striking. The sight was one for the gods to see. There stood the tiger, a picture of fury and ferocity ready for the spring, and there knelt the brave Brahman, fearless and self-reliant, uncowed by the glaring looks of the monster, and not a muscle of his body moving.

The tiger sprang and so great was its fury that it passed over the head of its kneeling enemy. Makham did not lose his presence of mind. Immediately he turned round and faced the tiger before it could spring back again. This time the brute came crashing upon the Brahman with a terrific compact, but while the rhino-shield protected the latter's body, the gleaming "Ramdao" drank the tiger's blood. Makham struck Stripes on the head, fair and hard. The weapon clove the skull of the monster, but did not kill it. Dazed and taken thoroughly aback, the tiger retreated a few steps and sprang again. Again the "Ramdao" came into play and so terrific was the blow this time that the tiger reeled and rolled on the ground. Before it could make an essay to rise, Makham dealt another blow which despatched the animal altogether.

The assembled people rent the air with shouts of joy and victory and the gallant Brahman returned home rather fatigued for the fray. Makham's elder brother, we are glad to hear, is doing well an hopes are entertained of his life.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

THE SITUATION IN PEKING.

The changes which have taken place in Peking within a few months are considerable, but they are as nothing to what the opening spring will witness, if the people who are 'cornering' lime and bricks do not block the wheels of progress altogether. The British Legation is something like its old self with all barricades demolished, and pits filled. Only the look-out over the tower at the upper end of the North Stables remains in "statu quo," with the significant motto painted beneath on the side toward the upper bridge, 'Lest we forget.' It seems altogether likely that the Legation will absorb the whole of the Han Lin premises, and those of the Carriage Park—as it certainly ought to do. The Japanese are to take the site of the Su Wang Fu, to which they are most assuredly entitled, and the Belgian Legation has its notice out on the Legation street near the residence of the late Hsu Tung, of happy memory.

Prince Su has had returned to him, we are glad to be able to say, the silver which was found in his yamen when the fires broke out set by the Chinese troops in the later days of June. Prince Su is looking well, and is so Europeanized that he can smoke cigarettes continuously, with his feet curled under him like his cousins the Turks, and drink six cups of strong coffee in rapid succession, and never show a sign of abating interest in their preparation (with sugar and cream, if you please). It is something of a marvel and a mystery how he escaped alive, being so conspicuous a 'San Maotzu.' Should he go to Germany, it would tend still further to enlarge his ideas, and it would be probably of more use for him to go, than to send the 18 year old brother of the Emperor, of whom we have never heard anything before.

Li Hung-chang is very feeble, and despite the stories of his being 'all right' (hao-la) he is liable to drop out of the way at any time. There is something highly pathetic in the sight of this old man whom few love and whom nobody trusts, bearing upon his shoulders, not only the principal burden of the struggle with eight armies and eleven countries, but also incidentally trying to reorganize a government in the distracted province of Chihli, and to respond to the exacting Imperial demands upon him in numerous other directions at the same time. Chinese officials often seem to the careless foreign observer to have a smooth time of it but in reality those in the higher posts are frequently killed with over-work. Prince Ch'ing's Palace does not seem to have been looted, except in a general way, and the grave and kindly old gentleman finds himself in such a position as must be new to Manchu experience in their two centuries and a half of varied history. He gives the impression of a well-meaning and well-intentioned man, who is perplexed with the effort to do what no mortal by any possibility could do. The shrewd reply which he and Li made to the twelve conditions of peace, probably owed its cunning to Li, rather than to the Prince, but each of them must have been well aware of the inherent futility of their proposals.

The Imperial Palace which was regarded as 'sacred' when it was first visited, has little by little become the highway of the public, whenever there was provocation enough to apply for a permit to go through it. In this way all those articles of elegant and expensive bric-a-brac of which so much was made at first, have disappeared, and only the coarser and the more bulky ones are left. The rooms are of course intact, and one can gain a fair idea of what the whole was like.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF COUNT WALDERSEE

in the I Ho Park cannot be inspected by the public, so that the everyday residence of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager are not on exhibition. But it is easy to see what they must be, from the appearance of what is visible. At present the chief signature of Western Civilization there, as everywhere else in Peking, is the stove-pipe protruding from the palace windows, about a dozen on the south side of the Emperor's Palace, and similarly elsewhere. The platform cars of the Emperor's little railway, are now used for the transportation of the stable-manure of the German cavalry, while the passenger carriages have been left out of doors, and every scrap of the plush and velvet has been torn from them. The Board of War and the Board of Works are occupied by the British, but they have made the buildings unrecognizable by walling in the spacious verandahs, inserting numerous partitions, and everywhere there obtrudes the ugly and inevitable stove-pipe denoting that warmth and barbarism have conquered. In the broad walled passage outside the Imperial city on the south, long and high piles of stable manure—this time from British horses—have been stacked up, feeble efforts being made to set the mass on fire at various points, and the natural heat of the pile make it a favourite resort for all the stray dogs of that part of the city, who never had such warm quarters before!

A LARGE HOLE HAS BEEN MADE IN THE WALL

of the southern city near the Hsi Pien gate, for the entrance of the rails of the Lu Han railway, the station of which is expected to be somewhere near the Ch'ien Men. The great Guild of the Hunan Club, fathered by the T'seng family, is now occupied by Co. H of the 9th U. S. regiment. The soldiers will tell you that it is situated near the corner of 'Ave. A and 14th Street!' 'Gaselee Road (Ping Pu Ta Chieh—'Board-of-War St.) and other absurdities figure as designations of the thoroughfares of the northern city, the Western Barbarians being too indolent and too haughty to know or to care what the native savages called their public ways.

The siege was no sooner raised in Peking than the military authorities began to blow holes

hold of the residence of Ch'ung Li, the Governor-General of the Nine Gates is very attractive place, not at all like the typical Fu, and quite new and clean) and when the former owner sent over to ask for a fur garment they mildly replied that they had none to spare! Ch'ung Li himself was thoroughly in sympathy with the Boxer movement, but although arrested now and then, by the Japanese, he seems to have been let off. By

AN ARRAGEMENT WITH THE ITALIANS,

the Tung Chou Christians and their Shepherds are occupying the premises known as the Chao Kung Fu, north of the Tung Hua gate,and close to the Imperial city wall. This place was owned by someone who had an eye to the picturesque, and built a very pretty two-storied building facing east and west, called the 'Ying Ch'un Lou,' or Chamber to Welcome Spring. An enemy at Court promptly denounced the audacity of erecting such a structure which should command a view of the Imperial city, and the Empress Dowager saw her opportunity and find the unhappy well-comer of the Spring one hundred thousand taels. As he was unable to raise more than forty thousand taels, the Empress kindly confiscated his place for the remainder, and gave it to her own younger brother, who was living in it when the troubles came on. The owners are very willing to have foreigners in occupation, as their premises are thus safe from further pillage than they had already undergone through Italian occapation, and they have now been put in good order again at considerable expense. A considerableChristian community is lodged in numerous houses all round. The hours by day and night are sounded by a watchman on the large 500-pound bell of the North China College at T'ung Chou, which was stolen by the Boxers when the place was burnt, carried to a village and buried, and later rose from the dead and was brought to Peking. This bell and three or four bunches of keys are all that now remain visible of that institution of learning, aside from low rows of brickbats on its former site, and numerous pits. In one of the commodious rooms used as a chapel there is a large memorial screen with the names of 113 persons belonging to the T'ung Chou church who lost their lives in the Boxer riots, very evenly divided between men, women, and children. In the library of this ducal residence it is interesting to see handsome false backs for books to cover the place where a post prevented real volumes from standing—a touch of nature (or art) quite refreshing in dull, prosaic China. The presence of so

MANY FOREIGNERS IN THE CAPITAL

renders the pursuit of philological researches both easy and fascinating. One of the more recent arrivals wished to know why the Chinese were always saying 'Quite so,'and what they meant by it. It turned out to be merely a reflection of the impatient foreigner, whose most imperious demand is 'k'uai-teou' (go on fast). Still another thoughtful observer noticed the singular fact that the Chinese appeard familiar with one of the most doubtful of French novelists, and frequently spoke his name—Zola' (tsou-la-gone)! The one phrase of pure and unadulterated Pekingese which is more certain to be heard than any other, is the expression 'Pu-kou pen'rh—meaning that the sum of money supposed to have been mentioned is less than the article cost. It is said that 'poko' is a Filipino word, meaning 'a little' and from this circumstance (as alleged) the phrase has become phenomenally current in a short time.

Such of the foreigners in Peking—and they are numerous—as have distinguished themselves by befriending the Chinese in a time of storm and stress, the like of which was never imagined, are now reaping the reward in the showers of complimentary tablets with golden inscriptions (literally and figuratively) certifying to their virtues. It is not well to inquire into the origin of the material of these tablets, for amid the general destruction it is only necessary to scrape off a little of the faded glories of some mortal of the days of Ch'ien Lung, re-lacquer the same, and gild the praises of the latter-day Saint, and the thing is done at small cost, and with just as much satisfaction as in any other way. Another popular method is the presenting of silk umbrellas, a gorgeous and handsome ornamental covering on a large frame, which has the names of the 'ten thousand donors' inscribed in gilt characters. Several popular foreigners have a dozen or more of them, each of which requires a large frame to support it, and when they are all arranged in a row, Glory drips from every angle, and the East and the West are reunited in the bonds of an affection which the performances of the Boxers threatened at times to interrupt.—*China Mail.*

PASSENGERS PER S. S. ANNAM.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Annam, which will sail to-day (Thursday) at 2 p.m.:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Andrade Justice Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Avetzel Mr
Aimee de Maris Sister
Brignon Miss
Bafalha Lt
Boman Behram Mr R B
Blood B Lady
Burt Mrs
Black Genl, Mrs, child and ayah
Beaver, Col P K L
Branson Mr, Mrs, 3 children, baby and 2 nurses
Brandao Mr, 2 children and boy
Bagnell Mrs, child and boy
Bentley-Smith Mr H
Bale Mr W
Browne J Mr, Mrs, Miss and boy
Brear Mrs and child
Brest Mr
Coelho Mr Q
Carthew-Yorstoun Mrs, child and nurse
Chaplain Mr
Cunnington Mr W
Curjel Mr and Mrs
Coxnead Mrs J A
Chinoy Mrs D M and child
Courcy de Lt
Crushwell Mr, Mrs and 5 children
Chureau Mr
Caboussex Mr
Chiollier Mr, Mrs & 3 children
Denise Moulins Miss
Dawson Mr
Dodgson Mrs, child and ayah
Dawson Miss J C
Dickins Mr L M
Dickinson Mr H W
Dunnastier Mr and child
Dupuy Mr
Emilie Gamdoso Miss
Framjee Dorabjee Mr
Framjee Mr & S
Fitzgerald Mrs
Francis Miss F A
Ford Mr B M
Fountoukis Mr
Gollabert Mr, Mrs and 3 children
Fullerton Mr and Mrs
Genen Mr
Goldberg Mr
Gerard Rev Father
Gaouennet Mr
Harlay Mr, Mr and child
Hanoux Capte and Mrs
Henry Mr
Heinig Mrs, 2 daughters and child
Hooper Mr M and Mrs
Hewett Mr
Hermenier Mr
Hondebine Mr
Renard Mr, Mrs and child
Hahm Dr M
Jones Mrs A E
Jacob Mrs S S
Jones Ray Mr
Kaver Mr G
Koerper Mr, Mrs and 3 children
Keta Mr, Mrs and child
Luck Mrs C A
Lorens Mr, Mrs, 2 Misses and 4 children
Legros Mr and Mrs
Lorenzi Mr and Mrs
McHoberts Mr and Mrs
Morgan Mr V
Morris Capt
Mongaret Miss
Middleton Mr and Mrs
Murray Lt W G
Monze Mr S
Mullen Miss M
McCarthy Mrs, 3 daughters and 2 sons
Mukhtar Mr A
Mathews Mr
McNamara Sergt
Muir Mrs and 4 children
Mainwaring Col Mrs and nurse
Mere Mrs and 4 children
Malcor Mr Mrs and 4 children
Newsome Mrs and child
Nessler Mr and Mrs
Owens Mr
Oliverira Mrs
O'Gravy Mr C
Pollard Mrs W C
Patterson Miss
Pandurang Rao Mr V
Pearson Mr C F
Pearce Mrs R F G
Pay master Mr B B
Perriot Miss
Perrin Mr
De Quadros Mr
Roux Mrs and son
Ryves Mrs and 2 children
Rich Mr and Mrs
Rackett Mr E B and 2 children
Reilly Mr H A
Springborn Mr
Stoney Mr John B
Smith Lt R C
Seitz Miss A
Stenning Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Thiollier Mr, Mrs and 3 children
Trail Mrs Niece, 2 children and Ayah
Taylor Mrs G
Tauzc Mr
Guerrino Mr
Thurean Mr
Tulli Mr
Techau Mrs
Vansitart Mr Mrs and child
Vasrangot Mr, Mrs and 3 children
Verelle Mr
Wrench Mrs
Watson Mr J P and Mrs
Williams Mr W K Mrs and child
Wilson Mrs R
Walker Stanley Mr and Mrs
White Mr J E P
Wyse Mrs
Walmsley, Mr J J
Wicket Mrs
Young Mrs and 2 children
Zervos Mr.

147 deck passengers

AT Vienna, Field-Marshal Jablonczay, Chief of the Gendarmery Department at Budapest, was fired at in the street by an ex-lieutenant of gendarmes, named Johan Gal, who had been dismissed for a number of petty offences. The Field-Marshal was crossing the chain-bridge from Pesth to Buda when Gal offerd him a letter, which he took mechanically, but immediately returned unopened. Gal then took out a revolver and aimed at his head. Two persons, however, seized his arm, and took the weapon from him. Gal says he wished to kill the officer, to whom he attributes his dismissal.

MR. H. C. HILL, now Inspector-General of Forests, who was placed on special duty from April to September last year to inspect and report on the forest administration of the Federated Malay States, has since written a highly interesting account of his visit, and has made several valuable suggestions for the future management of the Straits Settlements forests. Acting on his advice to improve the administrative staff, an indent has been made upon the Indian Government for the services of a Chief Forest Officer for the Colony (Singapore, Penang, and Malacca) and the Federated Malay States, also two assistants for Perak and Malaka respectively, and four trained forest rangers. We believe that the Indian Government will endeavour to meet the demand made upon it, and will also do its best to supply two more officers to Siam in reply to a recent request for their services. As an officer has also lately been lent to Trinidad, it would seem that the real value of the Indian forest officer is beginning to be somewhat widely appreciated. At the same time let us hope that the needs of India herself will not be overlooked in this direction. The Forest Department gives a splendid and increasing revenue each year to the Government, its staff is by no means too large, and it is certainly not too well paid, while only the other day Mr. Smeaton spoke strongly in Council on the pressing need which existed in Burma for a larger staff than that country now possesses.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the Anjuman-i-Islam schools, Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Madrasa-i-Anjuman, Hornby Road. Mr. R. M. Sayani was voted to the chair and there was a large gathering of Mohamedan gentlemen. The opportunity was also taken to formally declare open the boarding-house erected by the Anjuman. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin read the report for the last two years, which stated that:—"Ever since the establishment of the Institution in September 1880, it had been making a steady, though slow, progress, in spite of several adverse circumstances over which the Anjuman had no control. At its commencement it was started as a mere middle school with a primary branch and developed into a full high school in 1894, after it was provided with a suitable and commodious home in the present stately building. Here it gradually received important and valuable additions from time to time: a laboratory for scientific instruction was added in 1894; a small reference library for the use of the school staff came into existence in 1898 in perpetuation of the memory of Mr. C. Tyebji, the chief founder and the first president of the Anjuman and Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy who rendered valuable assistance in raising the subscription for the building funds. A splendid library called the "Karimiah" Library was established in 1899 by Mr. Kazi Abdool Kurrim at the cost of about Rs. 20,000. This year the committee had the gratification of announcing the construction of a handsome boarding house. They must here gratefully acknowledge the sympathetic help and valuable assistance the Anjuman had all along been receiving from the Bombay Government. Thus, to the Government of Sir Richard Temple, the Anjuman owed the annual grant of Rs. 6,000; to that of Sir James Ferguson, the site of the building and to that of Lord Reay a building grant of Rs. 38,000. Lord Harris performed the opening ceremony of the school building, while Lord Sandhurst of the "Karimiah" Library and Lord Northcote would have presided at the annual distribution of prizes and opened the boarding-house, had time and engagements permitted. The keen interest evinced by Government in the advancement of education among the Mahomedans and the best efforts of the Anjuman in that direction had gained for the Anjuman the active sympathy and appreciation of some of the members of their community who came forward from time to time to help the Anjuman in their work. Prominent amongst these was the erection of a boarding-house for providing residential quarters for mofussil students. Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail, and Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail two leading Memon merchants of the City, gave a handsome donation of Rs. 17,500. This sum, supplemented by Rs. 13,400 from the endowment funds of the Anjuman,led to the erection of the fine triangular building with accommodation for forty boardens. The best thanks of the Anjuman were due to these gentlemen for their munificent donation, which was a proof not only of their generosity but of their enlightened appriciation of the efforts of the Anjuman in the cause of education. Owing to some delay on their part the Anjuman had failed to get from the Government the promised grant for the completion of the boarding house and they elected to draw upon their slender resources, hoping firmly to replace the amount in the near future by obtaining the promised help from the Government. During the year under report the Anjum had received a sum of Rs 18,000 from the executors of the late Professor Mirza Hairat, of the Elphinstone College, and another sum of Rs. 10,000 from the executors of Haji Haroon Seddick. From the income of these donations seven scholarships have been founded. Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy has paid a sum of Rs 5,000 for the purpose of founding two scholarships to enable deserving poor boys to complete their studies up to University examinations. Amongst the other donors were Mr. Haji Mahomed Cassum, Rs 300; Mr. Haji Saboo Seddick, Rs 250 annually; and Mr. N.V. Mandlick, executor of the late Professor Rehatsik, Rs 100 and Rs 200 in 1899 and 1900.

Referring to the educational progress, the Anjuman much regretted that the strength of the schools showed but a small rise above the level to which it had been brought down by the plague two years ago. After rising to nearly 809 in 1896, it now stood at 548 against 535 in 1899. It had since been further effected by the prevalence of famine, plague, cholera and small-pox. The average attendance kept between 78 and 82 per cent. The results of the University examinations were very gratifying, for in the year 1899, six out of seven sent up for the Matriculation examination were successful. The results for the year 1900 were not so satisfactory, being three successful out of seven at the Matriculation examination. The only candidate sent up for the U. S. F. Examination was successful. In 1899 the Sir Frank Souter scholarship was awarded to the school for the fourth time, the Jainajbhoy Peerbhoy scholarship for the second time; the Ebrahim Nuruddin scholarship for the first time and the Lord Sandhurst scholarship for the second time. As regarded the discipline and general character of instruction obtaining in this Institution, the committee referred to the encouraging opinions and views recorded from time to time by such Educational Inspectors as the late Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Hon'ble Mr. E. Giles, Mr. R. D. Prior and Mr. J. G. Covernton. With regard to the physical education, the Anjuman stated that it was at present confined to the training of boys in cricketing or running races and it was gratifying to note that the prizes fell to the school in the races run in October 1899. As regarded the curriculum of studies, the Government standards were generally followed. In conclusion, the committee stated that at the Educational Conference in October last, the Anjuman was represented by the head master of the Madrassa, Mr. Fazullabhoy, who read a paper on the comparative utility of the Matriculation and School Final examinations and the possibility of their easy amalgamation in consequence of their standard being identical in many respects and on the introduction of an elementary knowledge of native accounts in higher primary classes in supersession of history."

After the children had gone through a programme of recitations, the chairman distributed the prizes. The president in addressing the meeting said that it was gratifying to see that the Mahomedans were taking such deep interest in matters educational and that they were supporting the cause of the Anjuman, which was enthusiastically started fifteen years ago. He appealed to the Mahomedans to rise to the times and become more active in imparting education to their females and children. After addressing a few words of encouragment to the children, the chairman complimented the donors of the boarding house and declared the building formally open.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

OPTION OF A COMMISSION AGENT.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the suit filed by the Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris against Nazarali Daudji and another for the recovery of Rs. 1,630, being the value of certain cases of merchandise delivered to the defendants on the 29th March 1898. The goods formed portions of three indents given by the defendants to the plaintiffs as commission agents. Mr. Cowasji B. Setna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Mr. York-Smith, solicitor.

The defence was that the suit should have been filed on the amounts due on the four drafts that had been dishonoured and not for the value of the goods delivered.

His Honour in course of his judgment said that if the former contention prevailed the suit was admittedly time-barred as the drafts fell due more than three years before the filing of the suit. On the other hand if the plaintiffs could treat the acceptances of the drafts as ineffectual, on non-payment and sued for the value of the goods delivered the suit was within time. The facts of the case were undisputed or uncontradicted by any evidence on behalf of the defence. After going into the facts of the case and citing legal authorities, the Judge said that it was optional for the vendor or the commission agent to elect if he would sue on the bill or treat the bill as ineffectual, when it was dishonoured and fell back on his original cause of action. The plaintiffs could exercise that option up to the time of filing the suit. His Honour thought that they were not estopped from doing so either by having got two out of the four drafts protested for non-payment, or by their notice of the 17th January last. Except as holders or endorsees of the drafts the plaintiffs had no cause of action on the drafts against the defendants. Their claim on the indents would have been in damages, if in default of payment, the goods had been sold on defendant's account. Instead of selling the goods to a stranger, they delivered the goods to the defendants, notwithstanding his default of payment and the cause of action that accrued due to them was on the delivery of the goods on the 28th March 1898 for the value of the goods delivered. That cause of action was immediately set forth in the second paragraph of the plaint and in the concise statement and the summons and that was certainly not barred under article 52 of the Limitation Act. The court passed a decree for Rs. 1,630 in favour of the plaintiffs and certified Rs. 51 as professional costs of their pleader.

THE ARRAH BRIBERY CASE.

STARTLING EVIDENCE OF A PLEADER.

The inquiry into the conduct of Babu Davendro Nath Roy, lately First Munsiff of Arrah and Munsiff of Bhanga, Furreedpore, which has been attracting some amount of attention, is being heard at Arrah Some interesting evidence has been recorded. Among the witnesses examined for the prosecution was Babu Shyamlanand, Pleader, Arrah, who said:—

I know the Munsiff from the year 1871. I know Babu Thakur Prasad Singh of Ekvari. He had rent cases relating to Amrooha in two batches. I was retained as pleader. I appeared in May 1900. I particularly remember the 29th of May. On that date the defendants put in a petition for postponement of the case and to make the seventeen cases analogous. I was taken to oppose that application. Thakur Prasad complained about the conduct of the defendants and the pleaders who appeared on behalf of the defendants (Beni and Shris) and of the Munsiff himself. The complaint against the pleaders was that a bribe had been offered through the pleaders to the Munsiff and they were insisting on postponement being granted, and that the Munsiff himself was inclined to grant their prayer for making the cases analogous. He told me further that the pleaders he had in court were unable to make the Munsiff listen to them and that I had better come. I went there. I inquired from the Peshkar if any petition had been put in. He handed over to me the petition and I went through all and also another petition of a previous date. Then I addressed the court. In my address to the court I said what I had heard from my clients and ascertained from my colleagues and what I gathered from the petitioner and also what my conclusions were on the subject. My colleagues had told me that it was clear that the Munsiff had been bribed. Thakur Prasad said so. Beni Babu was, as a matter of right, claiming a postponement and dictating terms according to which the order of the court should be passed, but notwithstanding their appeal the Munsiff was not inclined to hear them. There were other matters which I then said would be submitted on affidavit to a proper court. My object then was that the District Court was the proper court. The order was passed in the petition at the time in my presence and I promised to put in a petition containing my objections. I came back to the library, drafted the petition, and put it in. The Munsiff told me that the petition had been rejected. After this the Munsiff came to my house. I had a conversation with him. He wanted to know everything in detail of what I had said in court and had a long conversation. I gave him all the details and advised him to be careful in future, and I gave an assurance that, if ever hereafter such things occurred, proper steps would be taken. While the cases were going on Thakur Prasad often came to me after the 29th and spoke to me about his case. I had many conversations with him. He complained of the proceedings of the court and doings of the defendants. I advised him to put up with what had happened to him calmly and quietly and to watch the movements of pleaders, defendants, and the Munsiff himself I was engaged in both cases. The question, of jurisdiction was taken up. I found the oojection to be a valid one. I told the Munsiff that as a question of jurisdiction was raised it ought to be settled. Akhoy Babu took time for securing the attendance of his senior, Koylash Babu. Time was given and nothing was done in the case to the best of my knowledge. After that Shodhari came to me and asked me not to have the question of jurisdiction decided first, and on my inquiry he said he would be a loser to the tune of Rs. 600 if the question of jurisdiction was taken up first. Sheodhari said that he was asked by the Munsiff not to press the question of jurisdiction first. I handed over the brief to him and told him that I was quite unable to do that sort of work. He told me he had already gained the court and paid the amount of Rs. 600. I had no connection with these people except in so far as business in court was concerned. I know Bhao Nath. He was a defendant in those cases. He told me about this case before and after the 22nd September. I saw him talking with Baiju Lall a week before the court closed. He said that Baiju had been advising to arrange with the Munsiff. After the 22nd he told me about the case being decided against him on receipt of a bribe of Rs. 1,200 odd. He further complained that Rs. 110 had been taken back. I know Lagi. I have come to know of him subsequent to the 25th. He was a party in the execution sale case. He had paid Rs. 150. It was returned to him as the D. H. purchaser paid more. I know Babu Ram Janam Singh of Goazipore. I had conversations with him about his dealings with the Munsiff before the preliminary enquiry before Mr. Beachcroft began. He said he had paid Rs. 500, out of which Rs. 300 had been paid back, and for about Rs. 200 he held a bond executed by the Munsiff. I met the Munsiff in 1871, when he came as Munsiff. To the best of my knowledge I would have argued the cases if I had been allowed to do so. After the 25th he saw me before the opening of the courts. In one of my estates at Baliapore, in Manbhum, I had a talk with him. I had conversation about the representation which was made to the High Court in this matter and about measures to be adopted for getting out of this trouble. It was a long conversation extending over a whole day: the Munsiff had purposely come. He was my guest. I remember the entire talk, but I cannot repeat it "verbatim." The Munsiff came to me with his brother Babu Nogendra Nath. He fell at my feet, shed tears, and asked me to save them anyhow. The proposal was that either Thakur should absent himself or deny submitting the petition to the High Court, and I should give him no help in the matter of prosecuting this case, and, if necessary, the Munsiff was willing to pay such reasonable sum as I may assess. I took him to task for going against the assurance that he had given me and for acting as a shameless man without being afraid of the consequences. To all that he pleaded guilty, and added that all that I had heard was not true. He was getting a little, while others were taking greater shares and making him take the "badnam" for all. He said that Thakur Prasad would have his remedy in appeal without carrying on the prosecution. He asked me to ascertain this, as he was not to be a loser in point of money. My intention was to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities. This may have been in August, when the defendants were examined. I attempted to take the matter to the notice of the authorities first by asking the members of the Bar to take up the matter, and along with this matter, in general, to have a resolution, and then to send it up to the District Judge. Afterwards I attempted to put in a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the object of deputing one of Her Majesty's Judges for annual inspection. It was not put in on account of signatures not being secured.

The inquiry is proceeding.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the above Association was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Association, Apollo Street, Rev. E. F. W. Hatchell being in the chair. The proceedings opened with vocal and intrumental music. Mr Earle Simmons read the report of the working of the Association during the year ending 31st December 1900, from which the following are extracts:—The Council had to consider 92 applications during the year, of which 87 were admitted. The admissions have been more than double those of the preceding year, but the Council are assured that the number might have been much higher had the majority of members brought the association more to the notice of their friends. Six of the seven suites of rooms of the association's new building at Apollo Bunder have been tenanted throughout the year. The building has been insured against loss by fire for Rs. 8,000. The Council would take this opportunity of asking the members to visit the rooms oftener than they do. The Council have prepared a draft of the constitution for the general council of the Anglo-Indian Association. Under this construction the several associations in India will join hands and work together, being governed in all vital matters by a General Council composed of representatives of the several associations. One of the Vice-Presidents of the association, Mr. B. H. Chester, the late Chief Magistrate of Madras, died in April whilst coming down to Bombay from Madras. The Council undertook all the funeral arrangements, and would place on record the work done by him. The Council have also to record the death of Rev. T. H. Hudson, a former councillor, which occurred at Gujerat, whilst assisting in the work of fighting the ravages of famine. No applications were received during the year for scholarships or the Rowland prizes. Quiet and steady work has been done in connection with getting employment for young men. But the Council are grieved to have to state in a few cases the trouble spent on them has been ill repaid. The Council appeal to employers to assist them in carrying on this work. The attendance at social meetings was good and the efforts put forward to increase sociability amongst members were appreciated. The Council were deprived in October of the help of Mr. Caroll, the President, who was called away on urgent business to South Africa. Naturally the work suffered in consequence, but the Council look forward to his early return. The athletic club in its first year has done remarkably well. The library has been well used by the members.

The report was passed and councillors were elected.

Some songs and music followed and the singing of the National anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

DEATH GRIPS WITH A PANTHER.

AN exciting story of a fight with a panther is given by a writer in the "Asian." The incident occurred while three sportsmen were shooting malls game in the Western Ghats:—

Listening intently, B. fancied that he caught the word "bagh" but it was impossible to distinguish sounds clearly in the pandemonium that was going on, and it seemed almost incredible that anything in the way of big game could have remained in the beat so late. So putting the fancy concerning the word he had heard down to imagination, or else the possibility of a small wild cat—for natives call every thing of the cat species "bagh"—he did not change his No 3 cartridge. Three minutes afterwards there was a stealthy rustle in the tangled grass and bushes to his front and expecting a hare or a jungle fowl he threw his gun forward just as the bushes parted, and the savage head of a huge panther rose into view about twenty-five yards away. Utterly non-plussed B. lowered his gun again. To fire at a panther with No. 3 shot is only wise when you are anxious to obtain an express passage to the next world, and before he could change his cartridges, the brute had seen him, and had silently sunk back into the undergrowth. B. catching a glimpse of his heavy tawny body gliding laterally across the beat in the direction of F's station. Springing to his feet and shouting a hasty word of warning to F, which it afterwards appeared the latter only imperfectly heard, B. now replaced his shot cartridges with ball, and attempted to follow the panther. But the undergrowth was thick, and his progress being necessarily slow, he had not proceeded more than a few yards, when a shot rang out, quickly followed by another and the next second F.'s voice reached him vigorously shouting for assistance. "B., H., for heaven's sake look sharp or I'm done for!" This was followed by muffled growls and snarls, coupled with reiterated but fainter shouts for help from F. Crashing blindly through the undergrowth towards the sounds, B. stumbled almost on his head into the comparatively open jungle—almost glade as aforesaid—which fronted F.'s station. As he did so and vainly tried to steady his pulse and hand H. from the opposite direction also burst on the scene. And the sight they both saw was sufficiently fearful. F. on one knee held the panther by the throat at arms length with his left hand, while with his right he was making spasmodic efforts to drive his hunting knife. And such was the terrific power of his desperate grip that the panther's tongue was protruding and its eyes almost starting from its head. But although F.'s immense physical strength still further increased by "le desespoir que redouble les forces" prevented the brute from closing and using its teeth, yet it was kicking with its hind claws exactly as a cat does when its stomach is tickled, and the bone of F.'s left arm was stripped almost bare of the skin and flesh, which was hanging in gory festoons nearly up to the shoulder. Sick at the sight, the whole scence for the moment swam before B.'s eyes, but re-called to his mantier self by a piteous entreaty from poor F., who was rapidly weakening to "chance shooting him." To be braced himself up and ran towards the scene of the terrible conflict. H., however, would have been before him, but that a root caught his foot as he ran and sent him sprawling. The next second B. had run up close and blown the savage brute's brains out just as F. fell in a heap with the dead panther on the top of him. An improvised litter and a rapid removal to the nearest small station (about six miles) followed, and for many a week F. kept his bed. When he eventually recovered his arm was like a withered limb and was of little use to him afterwards during life. Poor F. has since died of cholera, but he lived for a considerable number of years after the above episode with that panther skin in his house. He also continued keen upon shikar subjects, although neither his nerve nor his physical vigour were ever what they had been before. It afterwards transpired that F. had imperfectly heard B.'s warning shout, and after hesitating, had decided not to change his cartridges. The panther had shrunk silently across his front, and hastily cramming in a ball cartridge F. had taken a snap-shot at him just as he was disappearing. This had taken effect much too far back, inflicting only a flesh wound, and the brute had at once turned and charged straight at F. The left barrel loaded only with small shot and very possibly fired with a certain amount of trepidation had only aggravated him still further, and it was undoubtedly only his magnificent physique which saved F. from losing his life on the spot.

CONTRASTS IN PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

A PERUSAL of the Provincial Budget debates in the different Legislative Councils affords some further striking evidence of the inequitable nature of the existing Provincial Contracts. In Bengal, "the richest and most lightly taxed Province of the Empire," as the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel described it the other day, the local Government finds itself at the beginning of 1901-02 with a cash balance of Rs. 42 lakhs, or Rs. 22 lakhs more than it is required by the rules to maintain. This being the last year of the Provincial Contracts, it would never do, of course, to exhibit any such big balance at the end of it, for not only would the balance itself be appropriated by the Supreme Government, but the terms for the ensuing Contract might be made "pro tanto" less favourable. Accordingly, we see in Bengal this year the eagerness which is usual at the end of a Contract period to reduce the balance to the strict minimum by lavish extra expenditure. "There is no advantage in hoarding this sum," Mr. Baker, the Finance Secretary, bluntly and frankly urged in the Bengal Legislative Council; and accordingly it is to be expended to the last anna by every possible expedient, so that when the new Contract comes under consideration, Bengal may present the usual empty treasury!

In the North-West Provinces we find a similar eagerness to get rid of the balances accumulated there and if possible an even more bare-faced policy of "hedging" for the new Contract period. During the Budget debate at Lucknow on Wednesday Mr. Meston, the Finance Secretary, boldly announced that he had budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 23½ lakhs over the year's income! "We have always had to keep a little in hand against contingent trouble," he explained, "and the result is that we have now an altogether exceptionally large surplus at our disposal. . . . It has been decided, therefore, to reduce the large Provincial balance by devoting money to many important projects for which funds have been inadequate or altogether withheld in the past." The same old tale, we see, though clothed in diplomatic phrases! All we in Madras can say is, blessed is the Province that can "keep a little (!) in hand against contingent trouble" and then have "a real good time" with it during the last year of its Contract! While here in Southern India, to take one example only, there has for years past been a vain cry for funds for an improved Police force, in the North-West Provinces the Police Budget has been raised from Rs. 39 lakhs, to Rs. 53 lakhs, with a certainty of further expansion in the near future"!! And we see the same generous expansion of expenditure in the North-West Provinces under very many other heads which continue to be starved in this Province. It was the North-West Provinces, too, which howled loudest when the present Provincial Contract was under consideration, and so effectively that its allotment was most generously enhanced. And Sir Antony Macdonnell, who so cleverly secured this enhanced allotment, is not even content now, though a huge balance has been accumulated in spite of the fact that the current quinquenni period has been marked by famine and scarcity. He has again begun to "hedge", for another echanced allotment "Although our present financial position is good he said in concluding the debate at Lucknow, "some sources of income are not so promising as others. Meantime the demands in every Department are growing and unless we get more favourable terms from the Government of India at the approaching revision of the Contract development must be retarded. Astounding! But we do not believe that Sir Edward Law is quite such a fool as Sir Antony Macdonnell appears to think,—"Madras Mail."

THE origin of her name, remarks the "Pioneer," seems to exercise almost as much fascination over the minds of men as the grass widow herself. Some time ago, apropos of a note on the subject in the "Calcutta Review" by Mr. R. P. Karkaris, who had traced back the term to an article in the Review in 1844, we remarked that this was probably about the time when the name was first used in print in India, inasmuch as the hill stations were not a considerable feature in Anglo-Indian life before 1840. A correspondent, however, points out that, whatever may have been the case as regards the introduction of the term in India, it is really very old English, "grace-widow" meaning one who is really a widow though her husband is alive, and being a literal translation of "vidua de gratia," a widow by grace or favour. In English provincial dialect the term got various further meanings, some of them not very complimentary, as of one whose husband had left her to go her own way. Wright's Dictionary of obsolete and provincial words says that in Durham grace-widow means a midwife, which would seem to indicate that the Durham folk found some occupation for the "widow by favour."

ABKARI POLICY IN BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Baroda State possesses a ruler whose intelligence can be gauged by the very admirable address that His Highness the Maharaja Shiajee Rao delivered recently at the prize distribution ceremony at the local Grant Medical College. From the address it is evident to every one that His Highness' visit—I should rather say "visits"—to Europe have not been undertaken in vain, and that His Highness has materially benefitted thereby. The Baroda State can give a lesson or two to British administrators, as was evident from the fact, that during the famine, last year, the State undertook to dig wells in its territory, and thousands of rupees were advanced as "Tagavi" to the poor ryots for this very purpose. The project was so wisely executed, and its working details so lucidly placed before the Famine Commission by Khan Bahadur Dalal, that a Member of the Imperial Parliament lately questioned in the House of Commons, whether we could not take a leaf from the Baroda administration in such matters. But everything is not for good in the Baroda State or elsewhere. There are some subjects, however, in which the State is very backward, compared with the British administration, and to-day I shall deal with the Abkari policy of the State, wherein there is much to be remedied and large room for introducing reforms.

The Abkari farm in the Naosari District is put up to public auction, and the same contractors have got the farm for some years past. Of course, in a public auction it is open to any one to bid for the farm in question and the highest bidder—no matter whether he may be an old contractor or a new one—gets it. This is right, but the public complaint is that the farms for liquor and toddy are not put up to auction separately, but sold in one lot to one contractor, who thus holds the sales of both the drinks in command. By leasing the farm for the sale of liquor and toddy to one contractor, the State indirectly incites him to push as far as practicable, the sale of liquor to the detriment of the sale of toddy, as the latter hardly pays him any profit. Thus it is not surprising to learn that as good toddy cannot be had in Baroda territory as in British. Toddy is the poor man's harmless drink, and besides, being nourishing it is necessary to place very little restrictions upon its sales, great care being necessary to see that it is not sold adultered with water or other liquids. A labourer instinctively prefers and demands toddy after a hard day's work, and like the boy in the Pears' Soap advertisement-placard "he won't be happy till he gets it."

As complaints were made against the system of farming liquor and toddy to one contractor, the Baroda State, at the time of the last public auction sale of the farm of the Naosari district, advertised that the toddy shops in taluka groups would be separately put to auction. This is only like jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. Each taluka contains about 25 or 30 toddy shops and to put up to auction a group of the taluka shops is to court the monopoly of the rich bidders and contractors—a contingency which the state officers wished to avoid. The result was that the old contractors secured the farm for the sale of liquor, as well as for the sale of toddy. Had the officers been a little more thougtful, they might have averted this. In the adjacent Surat district in the British territory, toddy shops, not in taluka groups, but each shop separately, is put up to public auction, and instead of one contractor getting the contract for the whole or the taluka, if there are thirty shops in the taluka, thirty different contractors secure the contracts. By this method there is created as many different contractors as there are toddy shops, a healthy competition is formed, and the sellers vie with each other in offering for sale the best quality of toddy procurable—a blessing denied to the poor ryots of the Baroda State in consequence of its present Abkari policy—a policy that has proved itself extremely injurious to the poor ryot as well as to the State.

I shall here clearly define how the State suffers by this policy. The State has declared by a "Jahirnama" that all date trees that were in existence before the present Abkari policy came into force, should be classed as Bahalai, or belonging to the State. The contractor is given the privilege of tapping these "Bahalai" date trees, whether they are situated on State lands or on lands in the occupancy of private holders. These trees are tapped to yield large quantities of toddy, and hundreds of them have died prematurely in the Gandevi Taluka. If the State were to inquire as to the number of trees that formerly existed in the Gandevi Taluka when the Abkari policy was first introduced, and the number of trees now alive, I believe, it would find that their policy has resulted in the death of many valuable date trees. But it is not only the State that suffers. Private persons, who own date trees, have to suffer also. If a person has on his holding, say 100 date trees, by the present Abkari policy, he has no alternative but to give toddy to the present contractor at any rate the latter offers. There is no other contractor to purchase toddy, he has everything his own way, and the landholder is helpless in the matter. In the adjacent Surat district, in British territory, the toddy shops being put to auction separately, there are as many purchasing-contractors as there are date tree owning proprietors. So the proprietors of the latter have a chance of getting full value for their toddy, whereas in the Baroda State the contractor, having the monopoly of all the shops, can purchase toddy cheaper than his colleagues in British territory and can regulate its sale at his own will.

It is thus evident that, looked at from every point of view, the State as well as the public have everything to gain by the authorities putting up to auction every toddy shop in the Naosari district separately and not in taluka groups. By putting the toddy shops separately up for auction the State will give employment to more than one hundred separate toddy shopkeepers instead of enriching one contractor as at present. This view of the question should not be lost sight of, inasmuch as to give employment to about one hundred families, where formerly only one was employed, is something to be wished for. The auction sale of the liquor and toddy shops in the Naosari district, whether for one or three years, is not notified, say three or four months previous to the date of the announcement of the new contract. By giving short notice, bidders for the contract are placed at a great disadvantage,as they could not in the short space of time at their disposal make the necessary preliminary enquiries concerning a big contract over a large area.—Yours, &c.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

The Ophir has taken with her an excellent little library for the information and amusement of those on board. The books were selected with a good deal of care, and this applies in particular to those that bear upon Colonial subjects. The section is so complete that it really gives the whole story of our Colonies and the men who have made them.

M. Maurice Maeterlinck's new book is to be published by Mr. George Allen at the beginning of May. It is entitled "The life of the Bee," and a chapter of it is at present appearing in the "Fortnightly." Broadly speaking, the book is a comparison of the wonderful life and economy of the bee with the lives of men. That is the idea; but the methods used to give it expression are those which belong to all M. Maeterlinck's writings. English admirers of him who have seen the full book expect it to attract attention.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham has written a book upon a remarkable, yet little-known stage of South American life. He tells of the rise and progress there of the Jesuits, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and of their work for the natives. He deals in particular with Paraguay, a country which he knows from personal experience. Indeed, there is little of South America that Mr. Cunninghame Graham does not know. He entitles this book, which Mr. Heinemann will publish, A Vanished Arcadia.

There are signs just now which encourage publishers, once more, to issue sixpenny editions of well, known books. Therefore, Messrs. Harper have decided to bring out such an edition of Mr. Thomas Hardy's story, Far from the Madding Crowd. It is possible that they may also publish a sixpenny edition of George du Maurier's famous story, Trilby. At one time, it was thought that the sixpenny paper cover had exhausted its public. This, however, would not appear to be so, it is to be a literary feature of the summer.

The Duchess of Sutherland has written a chapter on the Staffordshire potter for a volume which Mr. Grant Richards is to publish. The author of the rest of the volume is Mr. Harold Owen, and his acquaintance with his subject is derived from long experience. As is well known, the Duchess of Sutherland has taken a keen interest in the people of the Potteries and their social conditions. Nor is she new to authorship, for not very long ago she published a novel which met with some success.

There has been a call, from various quarters, for a reissue of the poetical works of the poet Crabbe. Accordingly Mr. John Murray announces a new impression of his edition of the poet. This edition was edited by Crabbe's son and has three interesting steel plates. When Crabbe came to London, as a young man, he was introduced to John Murray the second. The great publisher took up his work with zest, and paid him handsomely for it. We wonder whether the firm ever got their own back on Carbbe's poetry. Probably not.

The well-known American literary monthly. "The Critic" is going to publish a series of articles on the Great Reviews and what they stand for. It is intended to include the leading reviews of England, America France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and other countries. The first article will treat of the English reviews, and it has been written by Mr. Arthur Waugh. It deals with the rise and history of the quarterlies, and with the gradual invasion of the signed article after the "Fortnightly" had shown the way. Generally, it touches upon the changes that affected periodical literature during the last century. All the articles are to be profusely illustrated with portraits.

Mr. Murray announces a new volume in his Musical Series. It a is historial sketch of the opera past and present. The writer is Mr. William Foster Apthorp. Mr. Murray also announced a war-volume, entitled Side-lights on the March. It is by Mr. H. F. Mackern who has seen much of the South African campaign. A third book which Mr. Murray has almost ready is the new edition of the late Mr. Henry Seebohm's Birds of Siberia. It was Mr. Seebohm's intention to amalgamate his two books, Siberia in Europe and Sibeira in Asia, into one, omitting the more ephemeral portions. He had made considerable progress with this task at the time of his death, and the revision has now been completed by another hand.

Among the books which Mr. Grant Richards will publish during the spring and early summer are the following :— The Autobiography of a Journalist by Mr W. J. Hillman, Chronicles of the House of Borgia by Baron Corvo. A History of Rome by Eustace H. Miles, Robert Buchanan The Poet of Modern Revolt, An introduction to his poetry by Dr. Stodart-Walker, The Day Book of John Stuart Blackie, Edited by Dr. Stodart-Walker, Tolstoy and his Problems Essays by Mr. Aylmer Maude, The Further Memoirs of Marie Bashkirtseff. The Story of the Stock Exchange Its History and Position by Charles Duguid, Nietzsche as Critic Philosopher Poet and Prophet, Selections from his works compiled by Mr. Thomas Common.

A novel which Miss Mary E Wilkins recently finished is to be published by Messrs. Harper. It is entitled The Portion of Labour. Mr. F. Benson has written a story entitled The Luck of the Vails which Mr. Heinemann will publish. He intimates definitely that he will publish Mr. HallCaine's novel The Eternal City in August. Lady Augusta Noel is the author of a noval The Wise Man of Stern, which Mr. Murray is to publish. He also announces a story by Mr. Booth Tarkington, the American writer. It is called Monsieur Beaucaire. Mr. Callifle Hyne whose Captain Kettle is a familiar figure in fiction has found good materials for another book in the romantic adventures of Prince Rupert, particularly his exploits in the Spanish Indies after the Cromwellian wars. Messrs, Methuen are to publish the book under the title Prince Rupert the Buccaneer.

Mr. Arthur Symons has made an English version of Gabriel d'Annunzio's drama, La Gioconda. It will be published by Mr. Heinemann.—He also announces a series of Studies of French Criminals, by Mr. H. B. Irving, who has searched many French records for his facts. He writes of criminals who are not as other criminals.—The Publishers and Booksellers Associations have arranged to unite in holding a dinner on May 10. It will take place at the Hotel Cecil, and Mr. Frederick Macmillan will be in the chair.—Solvency and Salvation is a book for millionaires by Mr. F. E. Bodington, which Messrs. Chapman are about to publish. The twelve chapters are, as it were, threaded upon a financial strand, and endeavour to trace a golden link between all social troubles and financial systems.

A selection of the Colloquies of Criticism that have been a feature of the "Pall Mall Gazette" are to be published as a book by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The colloquies deal with people and events and literature and every conceivable subject.—Miss O'Conor Eccles, whose name is well-known in the world of literature —especially for her farcical novel, The Rejuvenation of Miss Semaphore—has received a commission from the Board of Education to give a series of lectures in Ireland.—The house in the Market-place, Lichfield, in which Dr. Johnson was born, was recently acquired by Alderman Gilbert, and handed over to the City Corporation. The Committe having to do with the matter are anxious to obtain gifts of portraits, manuscripts, early editions of Johnson's works, and other suitable objects, with a view to making the house worthy of the fame of Lichfield's greatest son.

Another edition of Walter Scott: another testimony to the permanence of the old enchantment. And a fine edition it is to be printed by Constable, for the publishers, Messrs. Jack, of Edinburgh, and uniform in every detail except binding with the Edinburgh Stevenson. The bold type of the specimen before us is a pleasure to look upon. This new edition is to be in forty-eight volumes, issued at the rate of two a month from the 5th of April. It is to be limited to a thousand sets, and these, in order to secure the clearest possible impression, will be printed directly from the type, which will afterwards be "distributed." The only notes and introductions in the edition are Scott's own. The text is the last revised by Scott himself. To each volume is appended a glossary of Scottish words.

The photogravure portraits in the forthcoming edition deserve special mention. Among them are twenty authentic portraits of Sir Walter Scott, some of which are reproduced for the first time. The others are protraits (1) of the prototypes of some of the best known characters, and (2) of historical personages, described in the novels. In most cases photographs have been specially taken for the series directly from the paintings, under the supervision of the Curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

Two new stories are announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock—"Lady Wilmerding of Maison Rouge," by Dr. Duncan Craig, author of "Real Pictures from Irish Life," and "Peggy: a School Girl; or, The Sleeper Awakened," by Frances Stratton.

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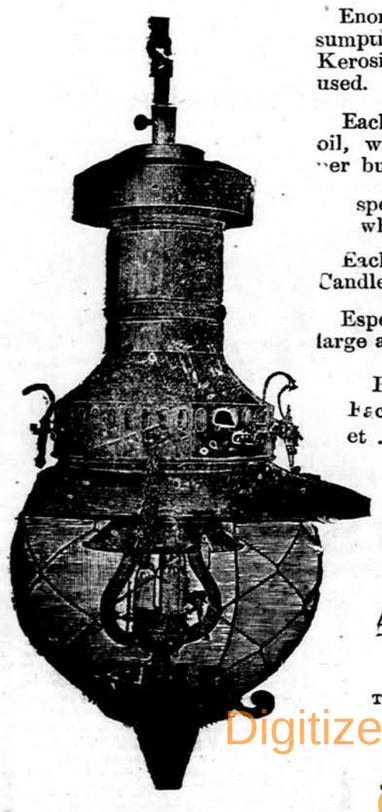

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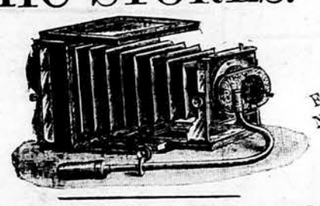

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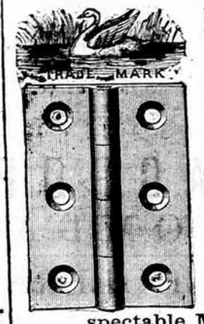

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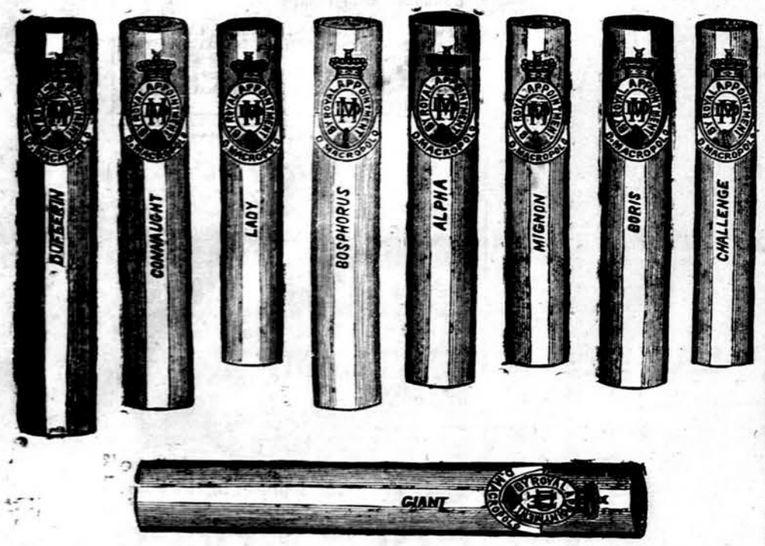

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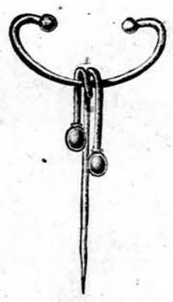
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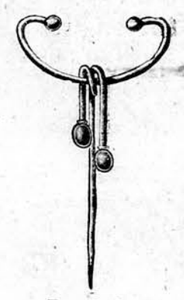
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